TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 42-36 (6-2). Tomorrow: chance of snow. Yesterday's temp. 42-45 (6-7). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 46-37 (8-3). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 50-43 (10-6). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Variable. Temp. 55-36 (12-1). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 36-23 (2-—5). Yesterday's temp. 40-25 (4-—4).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 8 S. | Lebanon ..... 90 P.
Belgium ..... 14 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax) ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ..... 1 Fior.
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 3/6
France ..... 1.40 Fr. | Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Portugal ..... 9 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 18 Ptas.
Greece ..... 10 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 3.00 | Switzerland ..... 1.20 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 25Rials | Turkey T.L5
Italy ..... 320 Lire | U.S. Military 50.20
Israel ..... 1.£1.30 | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.

No. 28,028 * * PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1973 Established 1887

U.S. and China Announce Plans for Liaison Missions

Step Short Of Formal Relations

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (IHT). —Moving from "hostility toward normalization," the United States and China today announced plans to open liaison offices in Washington and Peking—just one step short of full diplomatic recognition.

In addition, China said it would release in the near future two American pilots held since they were shot down in the mid-1960s.

The liaison offices, announced in a joint communiqué summarizing the Peking visit of Henry A. Kissinger, will be the main contact points for the expansion of Sino-American trade, cultural programs and other activities.

Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, told a news conference, "Our contacts with the People's Republic of China have moved from hostility toward normalization." He said the liaison offices would constitute the closest formal contact the two countries could have short of formal diplomatic relations. But he added that this would in no way imply such full relations.

Nixon Trip Recalled

The announcement was made just one year after Mr. Nixon's visit to Peking, which bridged more than two decades of hostility between the Communist and capitalist giants.

The rapprochement, which some believe is an outgrowth of Peking's fear of Soviet intentions toward China, started well before the cease-fire in Vietnam was finally negotiated. However, since the formal end of fighting, the way has been paved for quicker implementation of better relations.

Mr. Kissinger, whose 11-day Asian tour also included three days of talks with North Vietnamese leaders in Hanoi, also reported today on that mission.

He declared that any U.S. aid to rebuild North Vietnam would not be "ransom . . . to maintain the peace" but rather a "long-term investment" in Indochina's stability.

Opposition to use of American money for postwar reconstruction of North Vietnam has grown in Congress and the administration is preparing for a fight to gain legislative consent for such aid, which was implicitly pledged in the U.S.-North Vietnamese communiqué following Mr. Kissinger's visit last week.

Focus on Relations

The presidential aide told newsmen today the major focus of the Hanoi meetings was on setting up more normal relations, not on aid. One outgrowth, however, was agreement to create a joint commission to plan such assistance.

The goal of administration policy toward Hanoi, he said, is to enable North Vietnamese leaders to work with other countries "in a more constructive relationship" as well as to create incentives for peaceful evolution there after decades of war. Thus, aid for reconstruction should not be seen "in terms of a handout," Mr. Kissinger said, adding that "obviously the fate of any recommendations" that the U.S.-North Vietnamese commission makes will rest with Congress.

He said the Hanoi talks included exploration of wider contacts, such as an exchange of journalists, and he volunteered the view that the "process of normalization" of relations with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press.
Israeli soldier standing beside the remains of downed jetliner in Sinai desert.

Cairo Says Airliner Pilot Thought It Was in Egypt

Israeli Says 727's Landing Was Botched

TEL AVIV, Feb. 22 (UPI).—One of the Israeli pilots who yesterday shot down a Libyan airliner with 106 persons aboard said today he was only trying to force it down. He said the pilot of the commercial jet botched the crash-landing attempt.

The death toll from the Boeing-727's crash in the Sinai desert 12 miles east of the Suez Canal was 99 today, with two of the seven survivors listed as badly burned and in very serious condition. The five others were reported out of danger.

● Survivors differ on interception. Page 2.

Two of the original nine survivors, both burned beyond recognition, died early in the day. One was identified as a French stewardess.

The Israeli pilot, identified only as Uri, appeared before newsmen after the air force commander, Maj. Gen. Mordechai Hod, explained that the Arab airliner had swung low over Israel's top-secret air base in Sinai, arousing suspicion it was on a spy mission.

Most Sensitive Area

Gen. Hod called the area around the Bir Gafgafa Air Base "the most sensitive that exists in the state of Israel today."

The Israeli pilot said he moved his American-built Phantom to within 10 yards of the Boeing-727 and gave three separate hand signals that the plane was to land.

"The [airliner's] pilot signaled with his hand that he was continuing west to Egypt," the Israeli airman added.

"About three times we exchanged these hand signals. Then I flew about 300 to 300 yards ahead of him and waggled my wings, giving him the international aviation follow-me sign," Uri said.

"Then I turned back toward Bir Gafgafa Air Base, but he kept going straight.

Lowered His Wheels

"He lowered his wheels, indicating he wanted to land, but he still kept on westward. Then I came close and fired a burst of cannon fire in front of his nose," the pilot added.

"But he [the airliner pilot] folded up his wheels, picked up speed and kept on going west.

"By now we were very near the [Suez] Canal, so we fired warning shots at his right wingtip, not to disable him, but to show him we meant business," Uri said.

"He was now one minute from the [Suez] Canal so we decided to shoot at the wing to cause more serious damage to force him down before he reached the canal," he said.

"But the plane began to burn. There were red flames and black smoke. The pilot tried to make a forced landing but hit the ground and burst into flames.

"It looked like an attempted forced landing not done very well," Uri concluded.

Gen. Hod said the Boeing had been on a northeasterly course when it entered Sinai air space, south of Suez City. Then it continued over the secret air base at Bir Gafgafa, 50 miles into the desert, and turned west.

Whereas the plane was at an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



United Press International.
"PALESTINE ACTION" group parading with signs outside London office of El Al airlines protesting action of Israeli planes that forced down Libyan airliner in Sinai.

Airport Told Pursuing Jets Were MiGs

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (AP).—The pilot of the Libyan Airways plane downed by Israeli aircraft thought he was over Egypt and was being followed by MiG fighters, the tape recording of his last conversation was reported to have revealed today.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Information Abdul Khader Hatem said that Egypt had no evidence that the airliner's French pilot was ever in radio contact with the Israeli planes which fired on him, forcing a crash landing in the Sinai desert.

Mr. Hatem told a news conference he would "gladly listen to any tape of a conversation the Israelis may have had with the pilot."

Newsmen were allowed to listen to what was described as a nine-minute excerpt from the Cairo airport tower master tape of all conversations with planes—the nine minutes during which the plane was under Cairo airport's approach control direction.

The last words—presumably from the pilot—in English from the tape were:

"I guess we have some serious trouble with both our heading and compass."

A few seconds later, he advised Cairo, "We are now shot. We are shot by a fighter. We are shot by a fighter.

Capt. Hassan Selim, director general of the Egyptian Civil Aviation Organization, told newsmen it was clear that the pilot at no time thought he was over Israeli-held Sinai or though he was being followed by unfriendly jets.

If he had, he would have said so, Capt. Selim added. The pilot did mention being followed by what he described as "four MiGs" in an early part of the tape, but then continued to adjust direction and course as though he were approaching Cairo from the southwest.

The plane was on a flight from Tripoli, Libya, to Cairo and had stopped in Benghazi.

Completely Off Course

Instead of approaching Cairo from the southwest, the pilot apparently was completely off course, far to the northeast over the Sinai Peninsula. But Capt. Selim cautioned against "jumping to any conclusions."

"The pilot was perfectly, calmly communicating his position to Cairo airport," Capt. Selim said. The tape bore out his conclusions.

Asked why the pilot was not listening to the aircraft pursuing him on the international distress frequency, Capt. Selim said the pilot was not aware he was in an emergency situation until he was shot at.

The Israelis claim the pilot ignored repeated requests to obey their instructions to land.

The Libyan plane had been cleared to land on runway 23 when Cairo asked it to accurately state its position, and the pilot replied, "Stand by."

Moments later, he said: "I guess we have some trouble here. Have four MiG fighters behind us." He then asked Cairo tower for help in pinpointing his position.

At that point, the tower advised the pilot to climb from its 4,000-foot approach level back to 10,000 to get a radar fix on it.

Seconds later the pilot reported the plane had been hit.

Europe Shocked by Downing; France Wants Role in Probe

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Governments in Europe and elsewhere reacted with shock and dismay over the downing of a Libyan airliner by Israeli pilots yesterday. France called in Israel's envoy and demanded that French observers be allowed to take part in the investigation of the incident.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann summoned Israeli Chargé d'Affaires Joseph Haddas to his office last night after being informed that the Libyan plane's crew was French.

At a meeting with Mr. Haddas this morning, he informed him of France's "emotion" over the plane's destruction, in which four French crew members died. Mr. Haddas expressed his government's regrets over the incident, the Foreign Ministry said. In the course of the meeting, Mr. Schumann also demanded that French observers take part in the inquiry, the ministry communiqué said.

But the statement did not mention the word "protest."

France also "deplored" Israel's commando raid yesterday on Palestinian guerrilla bases in northern Lebanon. Mr. Schumann said that France, as "Lebanon's friend, today deplores the acts of force which can only aggravate a preoccupying situation, multiply the number of innocent victims and counteract the efforts under way to re-establish peace."

In Bonn, Chancellor Willy Brandt's government called in Israel's ambassador to express "deep dismay" over the incident.

Assistant Foreign Ministry Secretary Guenther van Well told Ambassador Eliashev Ben Horin that West Germany is "deeply dismayed" over the "grave incident" and is "horrified at the magnitude of the repercussions" of the Israeli action.

Mr. van Well also told the ambassador that Bonn is "seriously concerned over the danger presented [by the incident], that the fronts in the Middle East may harden again and affect the present efforts toward peace."

● Arab world clamors angrily for vengeance for downing of airliner, Lebanon raids. Story Page 2.
● British pilots call the Israeli act inexcusable. Page 2.

Libyan Ambassador Jalal Mohammed Daghely was also called in to confer with Mr. van Well today.

In Rome, the Italian Foreign Ministry today called Israeli Ambassador Amiel E. Najar to express "the lively regret and anxiety of the Italian government for the serious and sad incidents which occurred yesterday which deeply disturbed our public opinion."

A "shocked" British government called for a full and impartial investigation into the downing of the airliner. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen: "This is a horrible tragedy and we are profoundly shocked at the loss of innocent lives. Exactly what

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

In Economic Message to Congress

Nixon Offers U.S. Prosperity Plan

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (IHT). —President Nixon, declaring that Americans can now look forward to "the most bountiful prosperity that this nation has ever known", today outlined his economic program for the coming year.

While presenting few details in his message to Congress, Mr. Nixon said that he would propose legislation in the areas of trade, tax reform, property-tax relief for the elderly, extension of power to impose controls, tax credits for private-school tuition and spending limits.

He characterized the total program as "one of the most important packages of economic initiatives ever considered by any Congress in our history" and expressed the hope that Congress would act on the proposals "with both discipline and dispatch."

On the subject of foreign trade, Mr. Nixon called for power to raise and lower tariffs without congressional approval. He said that this power would help him reduce the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit.

The President told Congress that "this is no longer the era in which the United States can automatically sell more abroad than we purchase from foreign countries."

He called for a "more flexible international monetary system" and for a "fairer shake" for American products in a more liberal world trade system.

Spending Ceiling

The President emphasized that Congress should heed his proposed 1974 fiscal ceiling of $269 billion in government spending. Against mounting congressional criticism he again defended his refusal to spend appropriated funds.

He said that to spend the funds inevitably would lead to an income-tax increase of at least 15 percent—the first time any figure has been used by the President—to cover the costs.

He said that many federal programs can no longer be justified. He characterized them as expensive failures with fancy labels.

Mr. Nixon added that increased federal spending would also heighten inflation—which, he said, has been brought under control during his administration. He declared "I have no economic recommendation to make to the Congress that is more important to the economic well-being of our people" than to limit federal spending.

The President also urged business and labor to cooperate with the new Phase-3 guidelines of his economic program and threaten-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Price of Gold Jumps $7.20, To $86.50, in London, Zurich

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 22 (IHT).—In a spectacular display of no confidence in national currencies, speculators today bid the price of gold up to record highs on all European markets.

After touching a high of $91 an ounce in near-frenzied trade in London and Zurich, the price settled back to $86.50 an ounce —a record $7.20 jump from yesterday. This means that the price has soared $18 in the eight business days since the United States devalued the dollar by 10 percent.

The dollar retreated sharply against the leading European currencies today in hectic trading.

Market specialists laid the rush into gold to the continuing lack of confidence in the stability of the monetary system. Demand was described as "very heavy" and coming from "all quarters." Although there is no official figure for overall volume, one estimate put today's turnover at less than $100 million.

That is a drop in the bucket compared to the $2 billion that was dumped on the Frankfurt foreign exchange for deutsche marks in one feverish day preceding the dollar's latest devaluation.

But "there just isn't enough gold coming onto the market to meet the heavy and persistent speculative demand, so prices can only go one way—and that's up," a London bullion dealer said.

South Africa and the Soviet Union—the world's two major gold producers—are reportedly keeping their sales to a minimum. The Soviet Union had been selling gold to finance its huge wheat purchases in the United States and most of South Africa's production usually is fed to the free market.

"This is the sort of damn-fool market in which five tons makes a difference," an expert said.

There were also reports that dollar-rich Middle Eastern oil states were buying gold. "Demand at such prices can't emanate from mere speculators or even from money managers," one banker said. "Only governments with huge incomes can keep up the buying."

Mockery in Washington

In Washington, Rep. Henry Reuss, D., Wis., said the gold buyers were "a lot of suckers" if they are speculating on another devaluation of the dollar. He said it appeared to him that "some of the hot money which speculated in deutsche marks is now going to gold."

The exodus from marks, which had been gaining in recent days —because of the threat that West German banks might slap a negative interest charge on nonresident accounts—has totaled an estimated $1 billion, far under the $6 billion that the Bundesbank had to buy just before the devaluation.

The outflow was halted today as the dollar dropped sharply in Frankfurt. After opening near its ceiling price of 3.9656 DM—the price at which the Bundesbank can begin to sell some of its dollar hoard—the price tumbled to 3.9155 DM. This is well above the new central rate of 2.9 DM, but it is the lowest the dollar has been since the new rates were established on Feb. 13.

Dealers attributed the weakness to the surging price of gold

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

No Progress in Forming Truce Units

Heavy Fighting in Laos Despite Cease-Fire

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 22 (NYT).—A cease-fire, at least on paper, went into effect throughout Laos at noon today, but by late afternoon heavy fighting was still reported in many parts of the country, some of it near Vientiane.

There appeared to have been no progress during the day in making a start at organizing peace-keeping machinery.

The government generals commanding the five military zones into which Laos is divided held an emergency meeting this morning to discuss their anxieties about the accord signed yesterday, and there were more military meetings this afternoon to assess the situation.

"We'll know more tonight," a highly placed Western diplomatic source said, "but if the present fighting is being—and continues to be—initiated by the Communists, it wouldn't surprise me to see the Americans resume bombing."

Heaviest Fighting

As reports from several military sources trickled into the capital, it appeared that the heaviest postcease-fire fighting was in southern Laos, particularly in the vicinity of the town of Pak Song at the edge of the Bolovens Plateau, which has changed hands several times recently.

But heavy fighting was also reported only about 25 miles north of Vientiane for control of a road leading to the important Nam Ngum dam site, and government troops were said to be facing strong opposition.

Another point of conflict in southern Laos was said to be near Khong Sedone, a large town near the southwestern border of Laos with Thailand. Khong Sedone was captured briefly by Communist forces three months ago, but, since then, the Communists had been driven back.

In Xieng Khouang Province, most of which is solidly held by Communist forces, a battalion of irregular government troops two miles south of the town of Xieng Khouang was reportedly overrun by two battalions of North Vietnamese troops. The government position, at a village called Phu Kabo, was one of the new pockets of government resistance left in the province.

The lifting of U.S. bombing support did not help the morale of government troops under heavy fire.

This morning the U.S. Air Force command-and-control airplane, which directs U.S. air strikes over Laos, left its station. Before flying off to Thailand, the pilot

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Iran, U.S. Quietly Reach $2-Billion Arms Deal

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT). —Iran has contracted in recent months to buy more than $2 billion worth of military equipment from the United States in what defense officials describe as the biggest single arms deal ever arranged by the Pentagon.

In confirming the deliberately unpublicized arms deal, defense officials said Iran would purchase such equipment as helicopter gunships, F-5E supersonic interceptors, F-4 fighter-bombers and C-130 cargo planes.

Senate sources who have been briefed on the arms deal said they understood that Iran also would purchase such weapons as laser bombs, the guided bombs used with devastating precision against North Vietnam in the final stages of the Vietnam war.

It was also understood by Senate sources that, at the request of the shah of Iran, the United States would send 300 military personnel, an unusually large detachment, to train the Iranian forces in the use of the weapons.

Neither of these details was confirmed by Defense or State Department officials, who were reluctant to talk because of the shah's reported sensitivity to such publicity.

State and Defense Department officials said that the large-scale transfer of arms over the next several years would help reinforce what they described as "a point of stability" in the Persian Gulf area.

At the same time, both Defense and State Department officials emphasize that, aside from such political-military considerations, the deal will be highly profitable to the United States by helping arms manufacturers caught in a post-Vietnam slump in orders and by helping to redress the deficit in the balance of payments.

As described by State Department officials, the arms purchases are part of a five-year modernization program that the shah adopted for his armed forces two years ago. With the withdrawal of British forces from the Persian Gulf in 1971 leaving what the shah viewed as a potential power vacuum in the area, Iran decided to accelerate the modernization.

The arms to be purchased were determined largely by the shah, who over the years has favored the most advanced weapons produced by the United States and who, with his oil revenues, has the money to purchase them. For example, in addition to the F-4s which he has been purchasing for the last decade, the shah reportedly expressed an interest in obtaining the F-5, an Air Force interceptor that has not yet gone into production.

The exact size of the arms deal is still obscure. Senate sources say that they understood the total was nearly $3 billion, but defense officials said it was "closer to $2 billion."

A Step Short of Full Recognition

U.S. and China Will Open Liaison Offices

(Continued from Page 1)

Hanoi is about at the point where the normalizing process with China was a year ago.

Mr. Kissinger, in reporting on the China visit, also said:

● The United States has no immediate plans to pull out its remaining military forces from Taiwan but said the matter would be reviewed periodically with decisions on withdrawal mainly based on U.S. assessment of the danger of war in the area. The United States will continue to recognize the Chinese Nationalist government.

The Nationalist government on Taiwan today denounced the U.S.-Peking intention to set up liaison offices and said it would regard as "null and void" any agreement reached by Washington and Peking.

● Secretary of State William P. Rogers will open discussions next week in Paris with Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei on the settlement of private American claims against China, which come to $250 million, and about $76 million in blocked Chinese assets in the United States. The objective, he said, is quick resolution of the issues through negotiation.

● China will release in the next few weeks two U.S. pilots held since they were shot down over Chinese territory while on missions to bomb North Vietnam. One is Air Force Maj. Philip E. Smith, held since Sept. 20, 1965; the other is Navy Lt. Comdr. Robert J. Flynn, shot down on Aug. 21, 1967.

● Peking will review the life sentence of a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency employee, John T. Downey, who has been imprisoned since the Korean war. Mr. Kissinger said the Chinese had told him Mr. Downey's sentence could be reduced for good behavior and that his conduct as a prisoner had been exemplary.

Mr. Kissinger said both the U.S. and Chinese governments felt that the *existing channel for contacts* —through their Paris embassies— was "inadequate" and a variety of mechanisms, ranging from a trade mission to the concept of liaison offices, had been explored before the latter was adopted.

The heads of the two offices will lack formal diplomatic titles but will enjoy all privileges accorded diplomats, including immunity from arrest and the right to use code in communicating *with their own governments.*

The joint communiqué said:

"The two sides agreed that the time was appropriate for accelerating the normalization of relations. To this end, they undertook to broaden their contacts in all fields. They agreed on a concrete program of expanding trade as well as scientific, cultural and other exchanges.

"To facilitate this process and to improve communications, it was agreed that in the near future each side will establish a liaison office in the capital of the other. Details will be worked out through existing channels."

The communiqué reported that both parties "agreed that normalization of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China will contribute to the relaxation of tension in Asia and in the world."

Mr. Kissinger said that under the increased exchanges China will send to the United States in 1974 the exhibit of priceless archaeological artifacts housed in Peking's Forbidden City. This year, China is sending three scientific groups and a gymnastics team to visit the United States.

For his part, the United States will send the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra and groups of congressmen, athletes, doctors, scientists and elementary school teachers to visit China this year.

Nixon Offers Economic Plan For a 'Bountiful' Year in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ed to crack down swiftly and severely on those who violated them.

The rising price of food came in for special attention in Mr. Nixon's message.

He took note of the sharp increases expected in January and February and added that further increases must be expected "for some months to come."

Almost as the President's message was being delivered, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that overall food prices had jumped 2.1 percent in January, the largest one-month escalation since 1951, while the price of food purchased in grocery stores leaped 2.5 percent for the month, the largest monthly rise since the Labor Department began calculating home food prices *in 1952.*

Mr. Nixon said that his administration had taken or would take these anti-inflation steps:

● Expansion of American farm production.

● Allowing more imports of foodstuffs from abroad.

● Ending subsidies for agricultural exports.

● Reducing the government's agricultural stockpiles and urging farmers to sell their own.

The President predicted that these measures will slow the food-price rise by the second half of the year.

Other items outlined by Mr. Nixon as part of his 1973 economic package were:

● *Extension of the economic* stabilization program (Phase 3), the authority for which expires April 30. The President urged Congress not to include in any new legislation "general mandatory standards" or "rigid advanced decisions" which would only "hamper sound administration of the program."

● Legislation to provide income-tax credits for tuition paid to private schools, which the President called a "valuable *national resource" adding variety* to the educational process and relieving pressure on the public schools.

● A tax program "that builds further reforms on those we achieved in 1969 and 1971." This was the only reference to tax reform in the President's message. It relieved some doubts that there would be any tax-reform proposals from the White House.

● Recommendations for improving the private pension system, the unemployment compensation program, minimum-wage laws and use of public funds to build mass transit.

Mr. Nixon also told Congress that the nation's job picture was "very encouraging," reporting that the labor force holding jobs showed the largest increase (2.3 million workers) in 25 years.

Sinai Incident Is Condemned By U.K. Pilots

European Airports Step Up Security

LONDON, Feb. 22 (AP).—A senior spokesman for British pilots today condemned as "inexcusable" the downing of a Libyan airliner by Israeli jets.

Capt. Ron Gillman, master of the Guild of Airline Pilots and Navigators, said:

"If it were a civilian aircraft with the markings of a national airline on it and obviously unarmed, it seems very extreme to me to start shooting at it if it had inadvertently violated prohibited airspace. It seems quite inexcusable."

Security at London's Heathrow Airport was increased today on all flights to and from the Middle East. Security was also tightened at the Israeli and Arab Embassies for fear of reprisals over the Sinai incident.

British airline pilots said it was too early to decide what measures, if any, they will take in response to the Israeli Air Force action.

In the past, international pilots' organizations have threatened strikes and boycotts to protest the hijacking of airliners by Arab guerrillas. They have pressed governments to deal severely with attacks on scheduled flights.

According to the 1944 Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation, any country can prohibit the overflying of its territory by the aircraft of other nations.

In the case of violations, the offending airliner can be ordered to land, as the Israelis claimed they tried to force the Libyan jet to do.

Last year, a British Overseas Airways *VC-10 was forced to* land in Libya on a flight to the Sudan. The pilot was warned that the airliner would be shot down unless he complied.

Precautions in Rome

ROME, Feb. 22 (AP).—Israeli airliners were today parked far away from the Rome airport building and policemen armed with submachine guns guarded the aircraft and escorted their passengers and crews to stave off any Arab reprisals.

All Arabs on arrival or departure were submitted to close controls. Policemen were stationed permanently in front of the offices of the Israeli airline, El Al, at the airport and in Rome for fear of terrorist attacks following the downing of the Libyan airliner yesterday.

Measures at Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, Feb. 22 (Reuters). — Police reinforcements moved into the international airport here today to tighten security in the wake of the Libyan plane incident.

Body checks, regular electronic aircraft searches and baggage scrutiny are still in force after last year's wave of Arab guerrilla attacks involving West Germany.

Beirut's Army Surprised by Israeli Raid

BEIRUT, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Lebanese Army troops were taken completely by surprise by Israel's attack early yesterday against two Palestinian guerrilla bases in the north, Premier Saeb Salam said today.

Mr. Salam told parliament that the army did not take part in fighting the Israeli invaders on the request of the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

The guerrillas, he said, feared they would exchange fire with the *Lebanese troops by mistake.*

"The aggression came as a surprise," Mr. Salam said. "This is because the border situation was quiet for the past few months, and there were no actions that could be used by Israel as a pretext.

"The attacking troops came by helicopters and naval boats and their movements were not picked up by radar," Mr. Salam said. "The army did not know of them except after they opened fire."

The local army commander offered help to the guerrillas, "but the answer came: 'We do not want you near here, because our fighters may not be able to distinguish between the aggressors and those resisting the *aggression.'" Mr. Salam said.*

Letters to UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb 22 (AP).—Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah wrote the UN Security Council last night that Israel's raid into Lebanon was "directed against terrorist centers" operating with Lebanese government support.

Lebanese Ambassador Edouard Ghorra had written the council earlier, in what he called a "strong protest," that the Israelis had hit Palestinian refugee camps, killing 30 persons, wounding 20 and blowing up 10 buildings.

Both men asked that their letters, to council president Joseph Oderi-Jowi of Kenya, be circulated as Security Council documents.



United Press International.

Israeli Army medics carrying one of the injured from the downed Libyan plane.

Did Israelis Fire Warning Shots?

Crash Survivors Differ on Interception

BEERSHEBA, Israel, Feb. 22 (AP).—A French steward who survived the crash of a Libyan airliner in the Sinai desert told newsmen today that Israeli jets had knocked down the aircraft with two rockets.

Speaking from his hospital bed, the steward, Jean-Pierre Bourdiat, 40, added that there had been no warning shots before the Boeing-727 was hit.

Another passenger contradicted this, however.

The plane crashed about 12 miles east of the Suez Canal after it was intercepted by Israeli jets yesterday afternoon.

Only seven persons were known to have survived. The Libyans said the plane carried 104 passengers and a crew of nine. The Israelis have recovered more than 90 bodies so far.

Speaking slowly from his hospital bed, the steward gave this account of the incident:

"I was in the back of the plane and didn't know what was happening. It was my understanding that our compass was not working.

'Flying Low, Lost'

"We had bad weather and sandstorms, so we were flying low and we were lost.

"I saw two jets chasing us and then we passed them. I heard two shots and at the same time the plane was hit. We were hit by two rockets. One came in the rear of the plane."

Mr. Bourdiat continued:

"We started to go down and we tried an emergency landing. The plane hit the ground and everything broke up.

"I found myself about 50 meters from the plane with a broken thigh. The plane was enveloped in flames and I started to crawl away from the debris and there were flames all around us.

"I didn't want to stay near the plane because I feared the wind might shift and I would be burned."

An Egyptian waiter, Mohammed Mohammed A-Sharaya Feisal, 26, said he happened to look out the window and saw an Israeli fighter plane just as the plane's captain walked by.

"The captain told me not to be afraid," Mr. Feisal told newsmen. "I thought it was a joke... An Egyptian plane with Israeli markings."

"Then I heard boom-boom from the fighter but we felt nothing. Then the firing began again and we were hit.

"I didn't know I was in Israel until last night when the doctors told me... The entire incident took *maybe 16 to 17 minutes.*"

Mr. Feisal, a waiter in a Benghazi hotel, was on his way to meet his fiancée in Cairo.

El Mahadi el Kidifa of Libya, the copilot, was mumbling deliriously when newsmen looked into his hospital room.

"They circled the plane and fired... They circled the plane... The plane radio was in order," he said.

Asked why the plane didn't land as instructed, he replied:

"The plane was late. The plane was late."

Then he passed out.

Mr. el Kidifa suffered a fractured skull and many broken bones. At least 60 stitches were required on his face.

Another survivor, Assad Sahkri el Fatier Talhouni, described by the Israelis as a former foreign minister of Libya about three years ago, refused to talk with the visiting newsmen except to say: "The plane was not mine. We were shot down by the enemy."

Mr. Talhouni suffered a fracture of his right leg, severe facial and arm burns and a bladder injury.

The doctors described his condition as satisfactory.

They said the copilot and a badly burned unidentified man were still in critical condition.

Two other survivors were identified as Abdallah el Hafis el Hallil of Jordan and Fathe Abdallah el Kum of Libya.

Meanwhile, in Geneva, delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross said they received Israeli permission to visit the survivors.

Europe Shocked by Downing; France Wants Role in Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

happened we do not know, but we can only assume that a terrible mistake has been made."

The spokesman said the government was calling for the investigation in view also of the consequences the incident could have on the future of air travel.

Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home has sent condolences both to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and to Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader. Condolences were expressed at London's Heathrow Airport on behalf of Sir Alec to Hafiz Ismail, the Egyptian special envoy who was leaving for the United States.

Former Prime Minister Harold Wilson said on behalf of the opposition Labor party: "We cannot believe that, whatever the circumstances leading to the aircraft being off course, shooting down was a considered act of policy. We trust appropriate action will be taken after the necessary inquiries."

● The Belgian government said the "Sinai tragedy may constitute a new obstacle to efforts at a peaceful settlement in the Middle East." It said Belgium "condemns the destruction over the Sinai of a civilian Libyan aircraft."

● The Soviet Union condemned "the bandit attack" and accused Israel of trying to thwart a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. In the government's first comment on the downing of the Boeing-727, Tass said it was clear that Israel was escalating its "crimes."

It was doing so "in order to terrorize the Arab countries, heat up things in the area and preclude at any price, by any means, the very possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict."

● President Tito described the incident as "an act of piracy by Israel." In a cable to Col. Qadhafi, he said it was "with deep regret that we received the news about the grave tragedy provoked by the Israeli armed forces."

● United Nations delegates from nonaligned countries strongly condemned Israel's raid into Lebanon and its downing of the Libyan airliner. They called on the "international community" to put a stop to such acts. The statement, issued in New York, said: "The representatives of the nonaligned countries strongly condemn these unwarranted acts of aggression and international terrorism, which aggravate the tension in the Middle East as well as threaten international peace and security."

Israeli Airman Claims Pilot Botched Landing in Desert

(Continued from Page 1)

altitude of 15,000 feet at the beginning, it descended to 5,000 feet over the base, he said, and "we have reason to suspect it was not just a mistake. The more he tried to escape, the more suspect he became," Gen. Hod said.

The curtains in the passenger *compartment were drawn, he* said, so the pilots could see no one inside, furthering the suspicions.

"We tried desperately to force him down and not shoot him down but we were unsuccessful in this," he said. "They knew exactly what we wanted and tried intentionally to get away," the general added.

He said 16 minutes elapsed between the start of interception and the crash. There was constant contact with officials at cabinet level during that time, he added.

The air force chief said the airliner's copilot, Libyan El Mahadi El Kidifa, survived the crash and told interrogators that he and the pilot understood what the Israelis wanted but decided to ignore it.

"He said that, because of the situation between Israel and Libya, they were frightened and decided to try to escape," Gen. Hod said.

Witnesses who visited the crash site said the Boeing plowed a furrow in the hilly desert about 500 yards long, before exploding and breaking into charred pieces.

They said that one of the engines was still smoking in the sand. One piece of the fuselage, about the size of two automobiles, was all that remained intact.

Officials said the victims' bodies would be returned to Egypt tomorrow by the International Red Cross. Most of them were Moslems.

Meanwhile, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said he hoped the tragedy of the Libyan airliner would not increase tension in the Middle East or influence chances for a Middle East peace.

"I hope the terrorists and the Libyans will realize that the incident was just a crash, a tragedy."

Gen. Dayan said he did not think any formal investigation was necessary, but added that Israel is ready to cooperate with all responsible international bodies and provide them with all information in order to deal with the matter in the proper way.

Gen. Dayan also said that he would recommend court-martial for any Israeli commercial pilot who, upon entering enemy skies and being ordered to land, disobeyed and endangered his passengers by trying to escape, even if the escape were successful.

Morocco to Send Troops to Syria

RABAT, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—King Hassan of Morocco announced tonight that he would send motorized military units to Syria next month because he believes there will be a final battle before Israel agrees to a Middle East peace.

In a broadcast to the nation, the king said hundreds of volunteers from the 50,000-man Moroccan armed forces would be sent to Syria with dozens of motorized units.

He said he had decided to send troops to Syria because he considers the Golan Heights to be strategically important and that for this reason the area is liable to be attacked.

Arab World Cries Angrily For Revenge

Leaders Also Call For Action by UN

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, Feb. 22.—The world clamored angrily vengeance today for the downi of a Libyan airliner by Israeli je and Israeli commando raids on Palestinian refugee and guerrilla camps in northern Lebanon.

The West was assailed for what was seen as a muted reaction to the *Israeli attacks, and* President Nixon, who sent condolences to Libyan President Moamer Qadhafi, was charged with "hypocrisy."

Radio and press commentators described the incidents that claimed about 120 Arab lives as "barbaric atrocities that the Arabs cannot afford to let go unpunished."

"Israel has gone beyond all reason and this time the Arabs must retaliate at all cost," declared leftist Iraq's official radio.

Syria's Damascus radio said the attacks were a "brutal reminder to all Arab countries that they must pool all their resources for a confrontation with Israel."

'Barbaric Crime'

In Egypt, the semi-official daily Al Ahram protested:

"This barbaric crime offers to the whole world a new proof of who the terrorists really are and who has made crimes against civilians official policy and who the pirates are who violate international law and tradition."

Another Lebanese newspaper said that the downing of the Libyan airliner has finally challenged Libya's fiery nationalist strongman, Col. Qadhafi, to "put up or shut up."

Leaders Condemn Act

Meanwhile, leaders of Arab countries sent condolences to Mr. Qadhafi and condemned the forcing down of the Libyan airliner in strong terms. Even such leaders as President Gaafar Numeiri of Sudan and King Hussein of Jordan, who are not on good terms with the Libyan leader, sent messages of grief and sympathy.

Libyan Foreign Minister Mansour Rashid al-Kekina, in Cairo, said that "this criminal act will only increase our determination to fight and struggle against the Zionist entity." In Libya, shock was mingled with disbelief in the public reaction.

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba condemned the act as "terrorism of a new type," and a government statement expressed hope that the big powers and other countries would take steps to establish a lasting Mideast peace. President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria called the event "a violation of the most elementary human values."

Protests at UN

In Cairo, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad cabled UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim asking that the UN take steps against those responsible for the "outrageous crime."

The Palestinian guerrilla movement today threatened retaliation *for Israel's raid into north* Lebanon and its downing of the airplane.

Bassam Abou Sherif, spokesman in Beirut for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said: "Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1973, will go down as one of the blackest days in the history of Israel's crimes against the Arab peoples.

"We will react against this Israeli aggression when we feel the time is right," he said. Mr. Sherif lost one eye and three fingers in a parcel-bomb explosion last year.

Meanwhile, the Arab Air Carriers Organization held an emergency meeting in Beirut today to discuss the downing of the airliner. A spokesman said the directors of Arab airline companies would convene in Beirut on Monday to discuss "the repercussions of the attack on the Arab plane."

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Overcast
ANKARA	1	34	Rain
ATHENS	14	57	Fair
BEIRUT	27	68	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	46	Overcast
BERLIN	7	45	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Showers
BUDAPEST	8	46	Cloudy
CAIRO	22	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	16	61	Fair
FLORENCE	7	45	Overcast
FRANKFURT	6	43	Showers
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-3	27	Fair
ISTANBUL	8	46	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy
LONDON	8	46	Showers
MADRID	10	50	Cloudy
MILAN	10	50	Sunny
MONTREAL	-4	25	Snow
MOSCOW	-9	22	Snow
MUNICH	1	34	Snow
NEW YORK	4	39	Cloudy
NICE	13	55	Cloudy
OSLO	1	34	Cloudy
PARIS	8	46	Cloudy
PRAGUE	5	41	Cloudy
ROME	13	55	Overcast
SOFIA	4	39	Rain
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	15	59	Overcast
TUNIS	14	57	Rain
VENICE	8	46	Cloudy
VIENNA	3	46	Showers
WARSAW	6	43	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	-3	27	Sunny
ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

9 days
For Hanover
is the continent's biggest
iron and steel market

The Hanover Fair is where you'll locate the steel experts, the men who matter in the technical and business departments of their companies. They'll be there very much in person to hear and discuss your problems and needs, tell you about material properties, processing and application. Such a concentration of know-how you'll not find elsewhere. So many top-line firms, new developments and ideas can only be found at Hanover. And everything presented clear-cut and compactly for convenience. Gives you the overall view essential for decision-making.

The steel industry invites you. Hanover welcomes you.

Iron, steel and non-ferrous metals, raw metals, rolling mill products, tubes and tubing, hammer and drop forgings, foundry products, special steels, drawn and cold-rolled products, wire and wire products, miscellaneous iron and steel and shaped metal products; planning, design and construction of complete industrial plants.
Ask for the List of Exhibitors from the Deutsche Messe-und Ausstellungs-AG, D-3 Hannover-Messegelände. Phone (0511) 891, Telex 09 22 728.

stahl

Hanover Fair 73
Thursday, April 26 to Friday, May 4

You'll love sunny, spectacular estoril
where everything is perfection all year round! Stay in elegant hotels and enjoy delicious Portuguese cuisine in traditional restaurants. Relax on beautiful ocean beaches and wander through enchanting gardens. Practice all your favorite sports. The climate, the casino, the clubs and the company . . . you'll find the best of everything in Estoril!
FOR THE EXCITING DETAILS, WRITE TO JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

Says It Complements Vietnam Cease-Fire

Thieu Welcomes Laos Truce Accord

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Feb. 22 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that he welcomed the truce in neighboring Laos as complementary to the cease-fire in Vietnam."

"I hope this could eventually consolidate peace in South Vietnam," he said at an impromptu press conference held after the South Vietnamese president had addressed a political meeting in Thu Duc, just outside Saigon.

But he warned that he had "no confidence" in the Communists, either in Vietnam or in Laos, and said he feared that they would continue to move men and equipment down the Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos.

When Mr. Thieu renewed Saigon's oft-repeated charge that the Communists had violated the cease-fire in Vietnam more than 4,000 times, he was asked why they continued to fight despite the agreement to a cease-fire.

The reason, he said, was that the Communists were seeking to establish control over more land and more people "to prepare for future elections."

He contended that government troops were not violating the cease-fire. "We don't need to do that because we control most of the people in South Vietnam," he said.



UPI.

President Thieu making speech yesterday.

There are no firm figures, but it is estimated that Saigon at least nominally controls 85 to 90 percent of the population.

The government, meanwhile, reported a substantial but apparently inconclusive drop in battlefield activity.

A Saigon military spokesman said there were 133 cease-fire violations by the Communists during the 24-hour period that ended at 6 a.m. today. He reported 23 more from 6 a.m. to noon.

As the fighting continued, the peace-keeping bodies that are supposed to halt it have been virtually paralyzed.

A proposed Four-Party Joint Military Commission investigation of fighting at Thach By, a contested port town in southern Quang Ngai Province, collapsed when the Communist members of the team refused to go to the town to look into the fighting there.

According to a spokesman for the American delegation to the Joint Military Commission, the Communists were "not terribly anxious to go down" to Thach By because the town is now in government hands.

Stalling Charged

Another investigation supposedly being conducted by the military commission also was stalled.

Maj. Gen. Gilbert H. Woodward, the chief U. S. delegate to the four-party commission, said in a note to the International Control Commission that the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegations to the military commission had "engaged in delaying tactics and interference" in the investigation of the shooting down of an American helicopter a week ago, shortly after it had delivered supplies to the military commission at An Loc, north of Saigon.

Prisoner exchanges were also halted over a dispute between Saigon and the Communists about whether civilian or military prisoners should be released next.

10 Vessels Trapped Since May Quit Haiphong Despite Mines

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP).—Ten ships that had been trapped since May in Haiphong harbor by U.S. mines have steamed safely out of the harbor in the last two weeks in what Pentagon officials describe as a risky and surprising move.

Under terms of the cease-fire agreement signed in Paris on Jan. 27, the United States has supplied North Vietnam with maps of where the mines were dropped.

But Pentagon officials describe the maps as "rough" estimates because it is hard to be precise about where mines will settle when dropped from planes.

The North Vietnamese, however, apparently passed on the maps to ship captains, and 10 of them from various countries have managed to pick their way through the minefields—which the Pentagon says are still active—rather than wait for the U.S. Navy to sweep the mines.

Light Loads

The 10 freighters—mostly smaller ones—apparently left the harbor with light loads to make them ride only five or six feet deep in the water. They also sailed during high tide, which increases the normal 16-to-19 foot depth of the Haiphong channel by six feet.

The first two ships to come out were Cuban vessels, which left on Feb. 9, just four days after the first U.S.-North Vietnamese meeting was held in Haiphong to begin working out the minesweeping plan.

Others followed in the next several days, and the last three ships of the 10 left on Tuesday.

Two of the ships carried registries of the People's Republic of China, four were registered from Somali and two had Hong Kong registries, which usually means they are chartered by Peking.

None of the approximately 10 Soviet vessels still in Haiphong have attempted to leave, which Pentagon officials say testifies to the risks of the move. Sixteen ships flying foreign flags remain in Haiphong.

U.S. minesweeping helicopters and ships are expected to begin clearing mines from Haiphong and six other North Vietnamese harbors and waterways, probably within a few days, which raises questions about why the ship captains did not choose to wait until the channel was pronounced safe.

Fighting Still Heavy in Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

of the aircraft radioed, "Good-bye, and see you next war."

In Vientiane, 100 students from Vientiane High School staged a brief street demonstration this morning, shouting praise for the cease-fire and waving banners reading, "May This Cease-Fire Be The Last One."

When the cease-fire went into effect at noon, no one here seemed to be noting it in any visible way. But in other areas, red, white and blue Pathet Lao flags were being hoisted.

Maj. Gen. Bounthieng Venevongsos, who has been designated as the chief government delegate to a mixed military subcommission, said his Pathet Lao counterpart had not yet been named.

No Contact

He said he had no contact with the Communists today and was awaiting instructions from the mixed commission, which itself has not yet made its existence known, if, in fact, it has been set up.

Gen. Bounthieng expressed grave misgivings about prospects for peace.

"Everything depends now on the withdrawal of the North Vietnamese," he said.

"The accord gives them 60 days to withdraw following creation of a provisional coalition government, which is supposed to come into being in 30 days.

"But what if the negotiations to form a coalition government fail? The last time we negotiated for a provisional coalition government, in 1961, it took us six months to reach agreement. This time it could take years, who knows?"

At another level in the peace-keeping machinery, the International Control Commission here remained idle, waiting for the Pathet Lao and the government to decide the commission's future role.

Meanwhile, U.S. activities supporting the Vientiane government were continuing normally today, apart from the cessation of bombing.

Ex-Senator Kills Himself

ROME, Feb. 22 (AP).—Enrico Minio, 67, a former Communist senator, hanged himself yesterday in the office of the Association of Former Parliamentarians, police said. Mr. Minio failed to win reelection last year.

U.S. and Soviet Union Reach New Pacific Fishing Accords

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union signed a series of agreements yesterday regulating fisheries off the American Pacific coast, where Russian trawler operations have long been a source of friction. However, the two sides failed to agree on a similar pact for the Middle Atlantic coast.

Under the Pacific accords, the Soviet Union agreed to limit its catch of species of particular interest to American fishermen. In exchange, the United States relaxed access for Soviet fishing vessels to the Pacific ports of Seattle, Portland, Ore., and Honolulu.

The two countries also established two fisheries claims boards, one in Washington and one in Moscow, to settle disputes between fishing vessels that might interfere with one another in areas off the Pacific coast.

Negotiations for an Atlantic agreement, covering the coast between Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras, were reported snagged over the Soviet Union's refusal to accept inspection of its vessels and to limit its catch of a flounder species of importance to New England fishermen.

The United States and the Soviet Union have sought to regulate fishing operations off the coasts since Russian fleets became active in these areas around 1960.

Congressional Action

Of its total annual catch of eight million metric tons of fish, the Soviet Union is believed to derive about 1.2 million tons from waters off the United States. In an effort to combat inroads by Soviet and other foreign fishing vessels, Congress in 1966 established U.S. control over a commercial fishing zone extending up to 12 miles from shore, or nine miles beyond American territorial waters.

Details of the new agreements, which amend and extend accords originally reached in the 1960s, were disclosed by Donald L. McKernan, chief U.S. negotiator, at a news conference at the American Embassy. He said the agreements represented further progress in efforts to "bring about conservation of resources of concern to the United States and protect the interests of American fishermen."

Mr. McKernan said the new claims boards, which may be used by fishermen only voluntarily as an alternative to court suits, were intended mainly to help resolve disputes arising from the Soviet use of trawlers and other mobile fishing gear and the American use of fixed gear such as floating traps.

Dollar Devaluation Is Costly To U.S. Pensioners Abroad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).—Retired Americans living abroad who receive U.S. pensions had their purchasing power slashed when President Nixon devalued the dollar by 10 percent on Feb. 12.

Except for some countries which matched the U.S. devaluation, and some whose currency is floating, most of the world's currencies showed a 10 percent appreciation against the dollar.

"A lot of people moved abroad with the thought that they could live more cheaply there than here," a Social Security administration spokesman said. Some others moved back to the country of their birth. The U.S. government said it could not increase benefits to offset the losses.

The larger a U.S. pension is in relation to a person's total income, the more costly the devaluation will be.

Social Security checks went to 247,835 persons abroad at the end of 1971, and are expected to increase to 260,000 this year.

Countries with the largest population of U.S. citizens receiving Social Security payments are: Italy, 39,000; Canada, 36,000; Mexico, 26,000; the Philippines, 25,000; Britain, 11,600, and Greece and West Germany, 16,000 each.

The British pound, Italian lira and Canadian dollar are floating. Greece devalued 10 percent with the dollar.

Social Security payments were boosted 20 percent in September.

Saigon Minister Meets With Pope

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 22 (UPI).—South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam called on Pope Paul VI today and the Vatican said it could be assumed they discussed peace talks between Saigon and the Viet Cong.

"Being on his way to Paris for the peace conference, the minister will certainly have talked about problems connected with it," Vatican press spokesman Federico Alessandrini told newsmen after Mr. Lam's 40-minute meeting with the Pope.

The Pontiff received the chief North Vietnamese peace negotiator, Xuan Thuy, in a similar private audience a week ago.

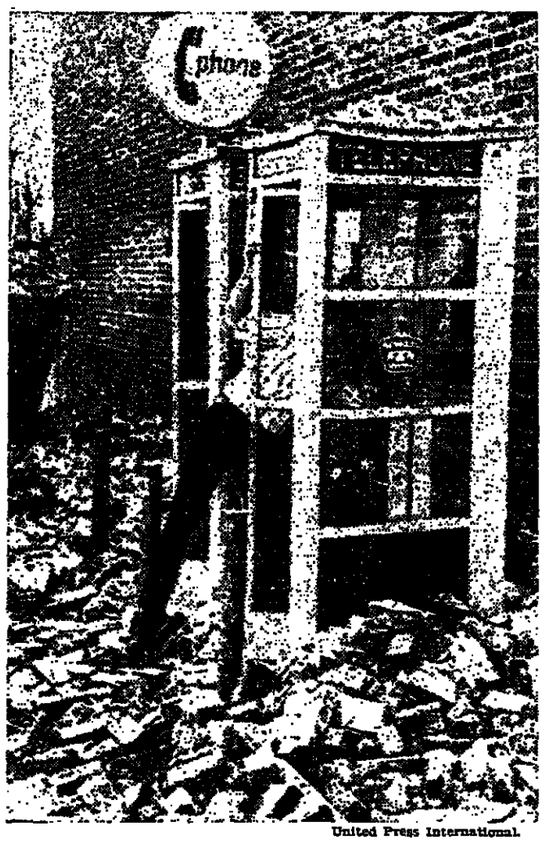
Mr. Alessandrini said Mr. Lam's visit was intended to "express gratitude and appreciation for the work done by the Holy See in favor of peace in Vietnam."

200 Are Feared Dead Aboard Burmese Ferry

RANGOON, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—More than 200 persons were feared dead today following a collision in the Rangoon River between a crowded ferry and a Japanese freighter.

Eyewitnesses said that only 40 passengers were known to have survived when the Japanese-built ferry, which can carry 280 persons, went down after the collision last night.

The other vessel involved was the 5,369-ton Bombay Maru.



United Press International.

FAULTY PHONE—Man in Oxnard, Calif., trying to make phone call from booth that is partly blocked by bricks that fell from adjacent building during long rolling earthquake that rocked southern California, Wednesday. Quake's center was in area off coast of Ventura about 90 miles north of Los Angeles and measured a moderate 5.5 on Richter scale. The damage was minor, and no casualties were reported.

Balky U.S. Witness Testifies On Pentagon Papers' Copying

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22 (WP).—A Los Angeles advertising woman testified yesterday that she helped Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo jr. photocopy the top-secret Pentagon papers at her office in Hollywood during a two-week period in late 1969.

Lynda Resnick, who said she was Mr. Russo's girl friend at the time, testified that she and Mr. Ellsberg's teen-age son Robert cut the security classification off each photocopied page.

She also testified that "Dan didn't want me to read any of the documents . . because I had no security clearance and they were not my business."

Mrs. Resnick said that almost all other details about her work in late 1969, including some that she discussed during two appearances before a federal grand jury here in 1971, had been blurred by the passage of time.

A 'Co-Conspirator'

Because Mrs. Resnick, a key prosecution witness, participated in the defendants' reproduction of the Pentagon documents, she is listed—under her previous name of Lynda Sinay—as a "co-conspirator" in the indictment of Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo on charges of conspiracy, espionage and theft of government property.

In exchange for her grand jury appearances, however, the Justice Department twice granted Mrs. Resnick immunity from prosecution and she had been considered a key prosecution witness. She had cooperated with chief prosecutor David R. Nissen in the preparation of his case.

Nonetheless, there seemed little doubt yesterday about whose side she is on.

Mr. Nissen asked her to read the transcript of her grand jury testimony of Oct. 13, 1971, to "refresh your recollection" about whether Mr. Ellsberg had told her that the Pentagon papers came from a top-secret vault at the Rand Corp., a private firm that does government work and which employed Mr. Ellsberg.

"You want to know if this makes me remember?" Mrs. Resnick asked. "I knew where they were from. I had a sense of knowing it. But I don't remember who told me."

The prosecutor then asked whether the grand jury transcript was an accurate record of her statements of October, 1971.

"How could I possibly remember that?" she said to Mr. Nissen. "I don't remember whether I did [make those statements to the grand jury] or not."

Documents in Safe

She did testify that Mr. Ellsberg, who was about to leave the Rand Corp. staff in late 1969, had "certain documents in his safe that he had authored or coauthored and wanted to take with him. So he wanted to make copies."

She said that Mr. Ellsberg gave her "either $150 or $300" to reimburse her for use of the Xerox machine at her second-story advertising agency, Sinay and Associates, in Hollywood.

Regarding the other people who the prosecution claims were present during the photocopying, Mrs. Resnick testified that she had only these recollections:

reese palley
BOEHM BIRDS
hôtel meridien, paris, 17e
81 bd gouvion saint-cyr

By U.S. Supreme Court

One-Man, One-Vote Rule Is Relaxed

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT).—The Supreme Court said yesterday that its one-man, one-vote mandate need not be applied as strictly to state legislative districts as to congressional reapportionment.

In a 5-to-3 decision that relaxed the court's standards on political representation, the justices reinstated a legislative reapportionment plan for Virginia that had been thrown out by the federal district court for permitting too much variation in population between districts.

The 1972 reapportionment plan that the Supreme Court revived had a discrepancy of 16.4 percent between the largest and smallest of its 52 districts in the House of Delegates, part of Virginia's Legislature.

The decision raised the possibility that the Supreme Court would revive legislative reapportionment plans in a half-dozen states where they have been struck down by lower courts even though population variations were less than 15 percent.

The majority opinion, written by Justice William H. Rehnquist, said that a state legislative apportionment plan could include a certain amount of arithmetic discrepancy if it was deliberately drawn to conform to the boundaries of political subdivisions.

Deviation 'Substantial'

Justice William J. Brennan said in the dissent that the Virginia Legislature's plan demonstrates "a systematic pattern of substantial deviation from the constitutional ideal."

Joining Justice Brennan in the minority were Justices William O. Douglas and Thurgood Marshall. Besides Justice Rehnquist, the majority consisted of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Potter Stewart, Byron R. White and Harry J. Blackmun.

Until yesterday's decision, the Supreme Court had never drawn a distinction between congressional and state legislative districts as to the permissible amount of population variation allowable under the one-man, one-vote principle first enunciated in 1964.

The original decision was designed to insure that every voter has approximately the same political strength in elections where public officials are chosen by district. Where the population of districts varies widely, those in small districts have disproportionate influence, the court found.

In another case, the Supreme Court voted 7-2 to uphold the validity of a New York law under which state prisoners receive credit toward parole for time spent in state penitentiaries but not for time in county jails.

The decision reversed a federal district court finding that the awarding of such "good-time" credit was designed to promote good behavior by prisoners and thus there should be no distinction between service in state and county institutions.

Rehabilitation Stressed

Justice Lewis F. Powell jr. wrote for the majority that the parole credit was designed to reflect the value of prison rehabilitation programs, which do not exist in county jails, and that thus the distinction was reasonable. Dissenting were Justices Douglas and Marshall.

The court also voted, 6-3, to let stand a conviction for the sale of marijuana of an Army enlisted man who was not present for his trial in Arizona because, he said, he could not raise the money to get there from New York.

The majority justices said they could not consider the question of possible constitutional limitations on states' rights to try poor defendants in absentia because in this case, the issue had never been raised in the lower courts.

The minority—Justices Douglas, Brennan and Marshall—said there had been no proof that the defendant had voluntarily waived his right to be present at his trial.

Senate Watergate Unit Picks Bugging Expert as Counsel

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP).—Samuel Dash of the Georgetown University Law Center, a former Philadelphia district attorney and an expert on electronic eavesdropping, yesterday was named counsel of the Select Senate Committee that will investigate the Watergate bugging and related allegations of political espionage and sabotage in the 1972 presidential campaign.

Mr. Dash, 47, was picked for the job by Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., who will serve as chairman of the special seven-member committee. Mr. Dash said last night that he views the Watergate investigation as "the most important ever undertaken by the Senate because it goes to the heart of the democratic process."

In an interview with Washington Post staff writer John Hanrahan, Mr. Dash said he did not view the probe as a "witch-hunt or an effort to get anybody." Rather, he said he plans to be "objective and dispassionate. We must see what stones need to be overturned and must not be afraid to go after whoever we find under them," he said.

News reports have linked the names of top Nixon administration figures to allegations of political espionage and sabotage conducted on behalf of the President's re-election campaign.

Because of the complexity of the Senate investigation, Mr. Dash expressed doubt that public hearings will be held until late April at the earliest. He said he hopes that other investigative agencies will turn over information they have gathered, but added: "I expect we'll have to do much of the investigating on our own because our investigation goes far beyond" the scope of the recent bugging trial.

The selection of Mr. Dash was unanimously approved by the four Democrats and three Republicans on the committee during a closed-door meeting yesterday. Sources reported that Sen. Ervin was formally designated chairman and Sen. Howard Baker jr., R., Tenn., vice-chairman of the committee by unanimous votes.

Dallas Man Arrested In Boy's Kidnapping

DALLAS, Feb. 22 (AP).—FBI agents arrested a 30-year-old Dallas man Tuesday following the kidnap of a bank president's 12-year-old son who was released after the family reportedly paid a $200,000 ransom.

FBI agents refused to divulge details, but it was learned that Philip Terry, son of Kenneth Terry, a bank president in suburban Richardson, had been abducted yesterday. George Braddock Ogle 2d, 30, was charged with taking and carrying away the money. He was placed under a $20,000 bond and was jailed.

I'm E'Laine.

My 747s fly from London to Miami every day. Fly me.



I fly to Miami, nonstop, every day. And, starting April 30, I'll have my convenient daily nonstop 747s to fly you there.

By flying to Miami, you avoid the cold north and the hustle and bustle of Northern U.S. airports. In Miami, I have nifty connections all over the Sunshine States of America. And to the Caribbean, Mexico and Latin America.

All the way across the Atlantic, there's my special kind of person-to-person service. With stereo music, first run movies*, international cuisine, and a livingroom spaciousness only 747s have.

From Miami, step right aboard one of our many flights for convenient connections to all of Florida, Houston, New Orleans, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Fly me to the warm New World, won't you? Fly my 747s to Miami. For more information, ring up National Airlines or your travel agent. Tell them E'Laine sent you.

Fly E'Laine. Fly National Airlines.

National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London W.1. (Reservations: 01-629 8272); 102 Champs Elysées, 75-Paris 8 (225 6475/256 2577); Wiesenhüttenstrasse 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main (232 101); Via Bissolati 54, Rome 00184, (478-030)

*Movies and stereo by In-Flight Motion Pictures, Inc. Available at nominal charge.
National honours American Express, Barclaycard, Carte Blanche, Diners Club, UATP, and cash.

Winthrop Rockefeller Dead; Ex-Governor of Arkansas

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 22 (NYT).—Winthrop Rockefeller, 60, who became the first Republican governor of Arkansas since Reconstruction, died here today.

The cause of death was not announced. However, when Mr. Rockefeller was hospitalized in September in New York for removal of a back cyst, doctors said he had cancer of the liver and pancreas. He returned to Desert Hospital here last week.

Alone among the five staid and industrious Rockefeller brothers, Winthrop Rockefeller in his earlier days could have been called an adventurer, perhaps even a playboy. Later he became a successful cattle rancher, businessman and politician.

Among his many philanthropic interests, he set up the Rockwin Fund in 1956 to provide scholarships and other aid to education and health in his adopted state of Arkansas.

Mr. Rockefeller moved from New York to Arkansas 19 years ago after the internationally publicized break-up of his marriage to Barbara (Bobo) Sears Rockefeller, and he built a lavish cattle farm atop a remote mountain northwest of Little Rock. From a curiosity, he became the dominant political figure in the state for much of a decade.

His philanthropic interests and business investments dramatically affected the economic and cultural life of the state, and his espousal of civil rights was credited with having softened Arkansas's racial attitudes. As governor he succeeded one of the South's most successful segregationist politicians, Orval E. Faubus, and was himself followed by a foe of segregation, Dale L. Bumpers.

For more reasons than his social views, Mr. Rockefeller was an unlikely Southern politician. He had no flair for campaigning, spoke haltingly from the platform and was a Republican in the state that had the nation's most consistent Democratic tradition.

In 1966, he became Arkansas's first Republican governor since Reconstruction by welding a coalition of blacks, liberals, moderate Democrats, urban dwellers and mountain Republicans. He won a second term in 1968, but the combination broke up in 1970, and he was defeated badly.

It was Gov. Faubus who gave Mr. Rockefeller his start in politics. When the State Industrial Development Commission was established in 1955, the governor persuaded Mr. Rockefeller to head it. The agency brought numerous industries to the agricultural state, many of them as a result of Mr. Rockefeller's personal efforts.

But when Gov. Faubus placed National Guardsmen at Little Rock's Central High School in 1957 to prevent nine black students from integrating the classes, Mr. Rockefeller publicly objected. He then revived the Republican party in the state, ran for governor but lost in 1964 and won in 1966.

As governor, Mr. Rockefeller had to deal for four years with a legislature that was lopsidedly Democratic. He was in almost constant conflict with it and his major objective was never achieved. He wanted to increase dramatically the state's financial commitment to education and to expand services in other areas, but three sessions of the legislature rejected his tax proposals by huge margins.

But he claimed a number of legislative achievements, including the state's first general minimum-wage law, reforms in the prison and parole laws, a freedom-of-information law and several insurance reforms.

As a youth, Mr. Rockefeller dropped out of Yale after three unspectacular years, went to Texas to work as a roustabout in the oil fields and, in January, 1941, joined the Army as a private. He received a commission, fought on Guam, Leyte and Okinawa, and was discharged in 1946 as a lieutenant colonel.



Winthrop Rockefeller

Ex-Member of IRA Says Visas Obtained With Kennedy's Aid

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Maria McGuire, a former leading member of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, claimed in a new book that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts was used to insure that members of the guerrilla movement could enter the United States on fund-raising missions.

Miss McGuire, who defected to London from the Provisionals last autumn after disagreeing with their terrorist tactics in Northern Ireland, says Sen. Kennedy's intervention prevented immigration problems for guerrillas traveling to the United States.

In her book, "To Take Arms," which was published today, she wrote that the Provisionals decided to use the senator, an outspoken critic of British policy in Northern Ireland, after U.S. immigration officials refused to allow Joe Cahill, a former Provisional chief in Belfast, into the country in 1970.

"We knew that Edward Kennedy would be ready to play Ireland for all it was worth—if he was going to use us, we might as well use him—and we enlisted the help of the prominent civil rights lawyer Paul O'Dwyer," she wrote.

"Whenever there seemed to be any difficulty over obtaining a visa for a member of the Provisionals intending to go to the United States to raise funds, we would phone an official of one of the New York Irish-American associations, Jack McCarthy," Miss McGuire wrote.

"McCarthy would contact O'Dwyer, a phone call from Kennedy's office to the American Embassy in Dublin would result, and all difficulties would magically disappear."

Miss McGuire, who is in hiding in Britain following her break with the Provisionals, came to public attention when a large illegal arms consignment for Ireland was discovered at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport in October, 1971.

She had gone to Amsterdam with David O'Connell, the Provisionals' chief tactician, who she says had negotiated the arms deal. They were sought by Interpol and went into hiding after the arms were found.

During this period, she wrote, the Provisionals drew up a plan to kidnap the Dutch ambassador in Dublin to hold as a hostage in case the two fugitives were arrested.

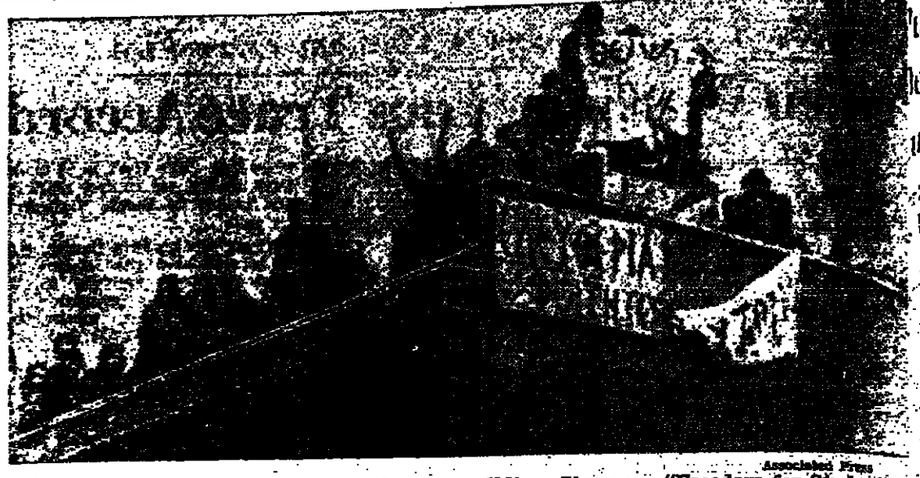
"To Take Arms" is being published by Macmillan.

Fire Destroys Frescoes At Greek Monastery

SALONIKA, Greece, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Priceless frescoes by the Byzantine painter Pansellinos were destroyed in a dawn fire yesterday at the 1,000-year-old Greek monestery of Xiropotamos on Mount Athos.

The blaze razed the monastery's hostel and main reception hall as well as the three chapels housing the frescoes. Troops and firemen extinguished the blaze after several hours.

The monastery is one of 20 in the male-only holy community of Mount Athos.



Associated Press

Athens students on top of university law building. Signs say "Freedom for Students."

Top Provisional IRA Leader Stages 2d Escape in Ulster

BELFAST, Feb. 22 (AP).—A top-ranking Irish Republican Army guerrilla broke out of Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail today in his second spectacular escape from British custody in Northern Ireland in 13 months.

Security forces said that James Bryson, 24, an officer in the IRA's militant Provisional wing, and another inmate overpowered guards escorting prisoners through an underground tunnel linking the jail and a city court.

Bryson donned a guard's uniform, seized the man's service pistol and forced his way through the tunnel and out of the courthouse.

In January, 1972, Bryson and six other guerrilla suspects squeezed through a porthole of a British prison ship anchored in Belfast Harbor and swam 250 yards through freezing water to freedom. He was recaptured in November.

Troops and police mounted a vast search for Bryson following his escape today.

The other prisoner who tried to get free with him was quickly cornered, but Bryson disappeared.

Roadblocks were set up to cordon off the area and troops began a house-to-house search.

On Way to Court

Bryson was being taken to court on charges including attempted murder, possession of a gun and escaping from the prison ship.

Police said that four prisoners were being escorted through the tunnel when the guards were jumped. Bryson held the men at gunpoint and forced them to strip off their uniforms.

Two prisoners did not join in the escape attempt.

The Provisional IRA today claimed responsibility for the killing of three British soldiers who died in two separate incidents this week.

The guerrillas said that the shootings were in reprisal for the killing of six civilians—including three IRA volunteers—by the British Army in Belfast earlier this month.

All three British soldiers belonged to the Coldstream Guards Regiment. Two died in an ambush in the Catholic-dominated Falls Road area Tuesday and the other was shot while on sentry duty in the city yesterday.

A Belfast engineering works was badly damaged today by a 30-pound bomb planted by three armed men. The building was evacuated before the explosion. There were no casualties.

British troops and IRA guerrillas swapped gunfire across the Irish border today, but no casualties were reported.

Near Londonderry

The British came under fire as they patrolled a border road near Londonderry. The army said that the guerrilla snipers were operating from positions inside County Donegal, part of the Irish Republic.

Here in Belfast, army experts dismantled three bombs.

One was planted outside a tavern in the Suffolk district of West Belfast and another in a car near the city center. The third was found on waste ground in Andersonstown, a Belfast stronghold of the IRA.

On the political front, a prominent Protestant leader called for elections to a new assembly to supplant the suspended provincial parliament.

The Rev. Martin Smyth, grand master of the powerful Orange Order, suggested that the new assembly should have a single chamber and should be larger than the former 52-seat provincial parliament.

Students End Athens Sit-In, Fight Police

ATHENS, Feb. 22 (AP).—Students ended their sit-in at Athens University's School of Law tonight after 36 hours of protest against a law annulling their deferment from the draft.

But an hour later, students and police began fighting in one of the city's main squares. Scores of arrests were made in Omonia Square, the traditional battleground between protest groups and police before the 1967 army coup.

The clashes there tonight were the first since the army seized power and suspended democracy.

Pledge of Safety

The end to the Law School sit-in was negotiated by the university's chancellor, Ioannis Tountas, who guaranteed the students' safe exit. The students said "hunger and fatigue" plus the chancellor's guarantee had prompted them to leave.

One student said that an agreement had been reached for students to miss classes for 10 days while university officials negotiate their demands with the government. There was no confirmation of this report.

The students had demanded that the government withdraw a law passed earlier this month empowering it to call up for military service students in trouble with the authorities or those cutting classes to seek more academic freedom.

Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos said yesterday that the government would not change its policy. He said that 96 students had been called up by the army and that "those who have been drafted will serve their terms."

The seizure of the law building capped several weeks of campus unrest.

Assaults Rising In Paris Métro, Councilman Says

PARIS, Feb. 22 (AP).—The Paris Métro, generally considered safe and speedy transportation, has become a danger zone of muggings, assaults and teenage vandalism that is "starting to rival the New York subway," a city councilman charged today.

Jean Maillet, a centrist who votes with the council's Gaullist majority, said that there has been a marked increase in assaults during the last six months—more than 50 in the last three weeks—and that teenage extortion gangs were now regularly preying on passengers in the Métro's long corridors.

"It has become a shocking risk to ride the Métro," Mr. Maillet said. "Obviously the RATP [the Paris transit authority] is not in a mood to publicize it, but there are knifings and beatings in the Métro daily. Unless something is done quickly, we're on our way to having subways as frightening as New York where I understand there are armed guards on every train."

Recent incidents in the Métro involve attacks on Métro personnel, including a motorman while he drove a train, and the virtual destruction of a five-car train by hundreds of teen-agers last week.

The police, meanwhile, arrested 376 loiterers last week in three main Métro stations.

An RATP spokesman confirmed the incidents and arrests, but called them isolated cases. He said that there had been no real increase in the number of assaults in the Métro in two years.

O'Brien Files Suit For $11 Million in Watergate Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AP).—Lawrence F. O'Brien, former Democratic party national chairman, has filed an $11-million countersuit against two officers of President Nixon's re-election campaign. The suit is the latest chapter in the war of words and writs over the Watergate affair.

Mr. O'Brien filed the suit against Maurice H. Stans, chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President, and Francis L. Dale, chairman of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

In the suit filed on Tuesday in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Mr. O'Brien asked for $1 million in compensatory damages and $10 million in punitive damages.

The suit stems from the Watergate break-in which became an issue during last year's presidential campaign. Seven men were indicted on charges of conspiracy, burglary and bugging Democratic headquarters in Washington's Watergate complex.

Mr. Stans filed a $5-million libel suit against Mr. O'Brien in September, charging that Mr. O'Brien "falsely and maliciously" accused him of a number of criminal acts. Mr. Stans's suit followed Mr. O'Brien's original suit of $1 million filed against five of the men arrested in the Watergate break-in.

Tax Cuts Offered By Irish Premier

DUBLIN, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Premier Jack Lynch today announced tax concessions in an apparent bid to halt a vote swing from his Fianna Fail party in Wednesday's general election.

He said at a news conference that the government, if re-elected, would abolish on April 1, 1974, the property tax on homes. He also announced plans to increase benefits for the unemployed, pensioners, widows and children of low-income families.

The move came as bookmakers reduced the odds between the government and the combined opposition parties of Fine Gael and Labor to an "even-money" bet. The opposition parties had announced yesterday a similar plan of social benefits.

Halliburton Reports 1972 Results

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	1972	1971	Increase
REVENUES (millions)	$1,422.3	$1,299.4	9%
NET INCOME (millions)	66.0	55.9	18%
Earnings per share	$ 3.75	$ 3.23	52¢

Halliburton Company's revenues and net income in 1972 were highest in the Company's 53-year history. Revenues established a new record for the tenth consecutive year and net income reflected records in nine of these years.

Working around the world, onshore and offshore, Halliburton operating units are helping find solutions to increasing energy demands.

These accelerating demands for energy and our services to other industries should continue to have a favorable impact on operations.

We'd be happy to send you a copy of the 1972 annual report which explains our involvement in various industries through...

Our Billion Dollar Family of Companies

Halliburton Services Division
Brown & Root, Inc.
Otis Engineering Corporation
Horn Construction Co., Inc.
Jet Research Center, Inc.
Jackson Marine Corporation
Highlands Insurance Company
Environmental Control Division
Welex Division
Locher Company
Southwestern Pipe, Inc.
IMCO Services Division
Special Products Division
Taylor Diving & Salvage Co., Inc.
FreightMaster Division
Joe D. Hughes, Inc.
Welex Electronics Division
Life Insurance Company of the Southwest
Halliburton Resource Management, Inc.

Halliburton Company
3211 SOUTHLAND CENTER, DALLAS, TEXAS 75201

Serving the Energy Industries Worldwide

هكذا من الأصل

Puffs of Gas Detected at Lunar Sites

Certain Craters Cited As Emission Sources

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT).—While it has been shown by the Apollo landings that the moon is not a living celestial body, it now appears that it is, at least, a breathing one.

Analysis of data collected in lunar orbit by the Apollo-16 and Apollo-17 spacecraft has shown that certain craters, where for centuries moon-watchers have reported bright flashes, apparently emit puffs of gas.

Some of those who believed the reports of moon flashes have suggested that they are eruptions of gas that, through some process yet unknown, are stimulated to glow. Others have regarded the reports as figments of the imagination, but the claims now have acquired new plausibility.

The data obtained in lunar orbit, as yet unpublished, was obtained with detectors extremely sensitive to Alpha particles. The latter are one of the typical products of radioactivity. They consist of a helium atom nucleus, formed of two protons and two neutrons.

Small Component

In volcanic eruptions and other gas emissions from within the earth, the radioactive gas, radon, is a small component. After a few days, part of it decays, emitting an Alpha particle at high velocity. If such an emission took place in the near vacuum of the moon, the particle could travel up to activate a detector on an orbiting spacecraft.

It was assumed, therefore, that a detector of such particles on an orbiting spacecraft would be able to identify any spots on the moon from which gas was erupting. Analysis of data from the Apollo-15 craft has shown such emissions from the crater Aristarchus, a great cavity in the lunar surface 25 miles wide on whose rim *light flashes repeatedly* have been reported.

Another product of radon decay is a form of lead (lead-210) that, after about 20 years, decays in a way that produces polonium. This, in turn, emits a characteristic Alpha particle. This type of emission was recorded as the Apollo-16 craft flew over the black-centered crater Grimaldi.

According to Dr. Paul Gorenstein of American Science and Engineering in Cambridge, Mass., this suggests that an eruption occurred there a decade or two ago, but not very recently.



Associated Press.

Taxi drivers and mechanics checking over cars in a Moscow taxi park.

Also His Generator, Seats and Wheel

How Prof. X Lost Faith at a Soviet Garage

MOSCOW, Feb. 22 (AP).—When Prof. X went to get his car after it was repaired in a Moscow garage he was stunned. The generator was missing, the seats had been exchanged for a filthy seat from another car and instead of his shiny, white steering wheel he sat behind a scarred, black wheel that probably came *from a truck.*

Both the car and the professor broke down on the way home.

He should not have been shocked, the journal Literary Gazette said this week, concluding that a person of Prof. X's character should not own a car in the Soviet Union "because he is trustful as a child" and believes what Soviet garages tell him.

The article told the story of the professor—a tale of frustration, avarice, pathos, lies and pain—to point up the sad state *of repair facilities as the Soviet* Union stumbles into the automobile age.

Not only is it difficult to buy a car in the Soviet Union—there are 110,000 private cars in Moscow, a city of seven million people—but if the car is damaged or breaks down, the owner is in trouble.

Prof. X decided, for example, after he had a traffic accident that it was "possible to repair a person but impossible to repair a car."

His car needed a new body and he had it towed all over Moscow trying to have it fixed. Through a former student who "occupies a high post" the car was accepted at a garage after six weeks of prodding.

The professor thought it strange that outside the garage people tried to press as much as 200 rubles ($268 at the official rate) into his hand to buy the seats of his car. And it was disturbing when the garage director whispered, "Remove everything from your car and take it home; anything can happen."

Attention Diverted

Accompanied by Petya, his brother-in-law, the professor went a few weeks later to pick up the repaired car. Instead of a new body, the car had an "old body not subjected to repair for the first time." But they didn't notice this immediately since their attention was riveted by the "gray, grimy seats with holes burned in them."

"Those are not my seats," the professor cried. The garage director smilingly asked, "But whose are they then?"

The garage offered to put in a new set of seats—for a price—and apparently stripped them *from another car awaiting repair.*

The professor "almost fainted" when he saw the wretched steering wheel someone had installed, but at the same time Petya was looking under the hood wondering what had happened to the generator.

The garage assured him that there had been no generator, but an old generator was found and installed.

When the professor tried to pay his bill the cashier would not take such a large amount of money, he wrote, and suggested he send a money order. When he found it would cost him 35 rubles to buy a money order for the amount of the bill, the cashier consented to take cash if Petya would first drive her home so she could get a sweater. *Although the professor did not* say so, from the amount of the money order fee the bill must have been 1,750 rubles ($2,345).

Numbers Game

The professor remembered that the car's registration sheet must contain the new body number, but the garage told him that there was no body number "since this body is not registered."

The professor watched as mechanics rubbed out the number *stamped on the body and* inscribed a new number—the digits that appeared on the top of his garage bill. The new and meaningless number was then entered in the registration papers.

The car got only 300 yards from the garage and stopped. It had to be abandoned for the night.

The next day, the professor stayed home while Petya went after the car. He returned to say that the brakes were so tight they would not work, that the hand brake had disappeared, that the substitute generator was dead and that the radiator had a hole in it.

"Petya tried to tell me something else," the professor wrote, "but my wife came in and cried 'Let him alone, can't you see his condition.'"

The author of the Literary Gazette article, after quoting the professor's letter, said the "normal" Soviet car owner would simply have accepted such things and not raised so many questions.

The writer concluded by saying that repair facilities and stocks of spare parts are being increased.

Seller of Met's Vase Asserts He Only Saw It in Pieces

By Nicholas Gage

BEIRUT, Feb. 22 (NYT).—Dikran A. Sarrafian, the Lebanese art dealer whom the New York Metropolitan Museum of *Art named as the seller of its* Greek vase, said yesterday that he never saw the vase as a whole until he looked at a picture of it in a newspaper yesterday morning.

What he said he turned over to Robert E. Hecht jr., the American expatriate living in Rome *who negotiated the sale with the* Metropolitan, was "a hat box full of pieces." He said that a number of pieces were missing. "If anyone looks closely at the museum's vase, he should see a lot of painting over," Mr. Sarrafian said.

The museum has said that one *of the factors in its decision* to pay about $1 million for the 2,500-year-old vase was its excellent condition.

Dietrich von Bothmer, the museum's curator of Greek and Roman art, has maintained that the vase needed only reassembling and painting in of its cracks. Asked about Mr. Sarrafian's assertion, Thomas P. F. Hoving, the director of the museum, said in New York that all that had been missing from the vase were some chips and slivers.

Probe Starts in Italy

Meanwhile, in Rome, a judicial inquiry was formally begun in an effort to determine if the vase at the Metropolitan had been smuggled out of Italy.

The interview here with the 68-year-old Mr. Sarrafian brought to light several apparent conflicts.

He said, for example, that the bulk of the money paid by the *museum for the vase did* not go to him but to Mr. Hecht.

On Tuesday, in New York, Mr. von Bothmer made public a letter purportedly written by Mr. Sarrafian to Mr. Hecht in which Mr. Hecht was depicted by Mr. Sarrafian as an agent working for a 10 percent commission.

"I have no complaints," Mr. Sarrafian said yesterday of his dealings with Mr. Hecht. "Good luck to him. Only the U.S. Treasury may be the loser, and *it lost a lot more in Vietnam.*"

He would not disclose how the money was divided between himself and Mr. Hecht. "Money is a personal matter," he said.

A statement released by Mr. Hecht's lawyer Tuesday in Rome quoted Mr. Hecht as saying that he turned all the money except his commission over to Mr. Sarrafian and that he had a receipt to that effect dated Oct. 5, 1972.

Speaking in English, Mr. Sarrafian raised another apparent conflict in accounts of the transactions surrounding the vase when he said that he had not expected that the pieces in the hat box would bring a great deal of money.

Yet in a letter purportedly written by him to Mr. Hecht in 1971 and released by the museum Tuesday in New York, Mr. Sarrafian said, "The figure I had discussed with you remains—viz. one million dollars and over, if *possible.*"

"Whatever the museum paid, I am not a millionaire," Mr. Sarrafian said. "I have no car. I have no yacht. But I am satisfied with what Bob [Hecht] gave me."

Mr. Hecht flew to Beirut on Sunday and returned to Rome early yesterday, Mr. Sarrafian said. "He came to tell me newspaper people would be calling me."

Mr. Hecht disappeared from his home in Rome the day after acknowledging in an interview with The New York Times that he arranged the sale of the vase with the Metropolitan and that the museum paid him for it without ever meeting the man he said he represented.

He named Mr. Sarrafian as that man Tuesday at the same time that Mr. von Bothmer released the Lebanese dealer's two letters. In his statement, Mr. Hecht said that Mr. Sarrafian had inherited the vase from his father, who bought it in London, in exchange for ancient coins in 1920.

Mr. Sarrafian said he and his father, a dealer in antiquities who emigrated to Lebanon from Turkey, were in London "early in 1920."

He said his father came back "with quite a lot of stuff."

"My father did not believe in buying or selling but in exchanging," he said, "and a lot of what he bought he got in exchange for coins."

About 20 years ago, Mr. Sarrafian said, an archaeologist *friend of his saw the pieces* and told him that one of them contained the name of a famous painter. The name of the painter, he said, was Euphronios. Asked for the name of his archaeologist friend, he said, "I couldn't give you his name. Besides, he's dead now."

About 10 years ago, Mr. Sarrafian said he mentioned to Mr. Hecht that he had pieces of a vase, and in 1971 he told him that he wanted to sell them.

He sent the pieces to friends in Zurich, who turned them over to Mr. Hecht. He would not name the friends, but he said he did not go to Zurich himself and never saw what was done with the pieces. This contradicts one of his letters to Mr. Hecht, which states that he authorized its restoration about three years ago.

He acknowledged sending the two letters about the vase to Mr. Hecht and giving him a receipt for money paid him, but he would not say how much the money cited in the receipt was or whether the amount equaled what he was given by Mr. Hecht.

"I have no complaints," he repeated. "Bob Hecht had a nice deal and he made money. I don't begrudge him."

French Polls on Election Differ

PARIS, Feb. 22 (IHT).—A poll released today by the French Institute of Public Opinion differed sharply with the poll published yesterday by the SOFRES *institute on the French elections* March 4 and 11.

Today's poll, published in the newspaper France-Soir, showed the combined left leading with 45 percent over the Gaullists and their allies, who got 38 percent support. The centrist Réformateur party received 13 percent.

Compared with the previous IFOP poll in France-Soir, published two weeks ago, both the left and the Gaullists lost a percentage point. The Réformateurs stayed even.

Yesterday's SOFRES poll, however, showed that the left had fallen off to 43 percent compared with the Gaullists' 38. The SOFRES poll also showed that the Réformateurs were running at 16 percent.

The IFOP poll was taken between Feb. 17 and 19, five days after the SOFRES poll. The pollsters indicated that the differences between the two may be because the IFOP poll was taken after all the candidates' names had been formally declared.

Pétain's Body Is Reburied; Pompidou Sends a Wreath

ILE D'YEU, France, Feb. 22 (AP).—The coffin of Marshal Philippe Pétain, the World War I hero turned Nazi collaborator, was reburied here today, five days after it was stolen in an episode that could have an effect on next month's legislative elections.

Stolen Sunday from this windswept island off the west coast of France, the coffin was found yesterday in a garage near Paris and flown here in a military aircraft. Then, behind a procession of veterans carrying the French flag, it was borne by a hearse to the tomb.

Flowers surrounded the grave. On one wreath of anemones and mimosa was a blue, white and red ribbon inscribed, "The President of the Republic."

This was seen as a gesture to rightists by President Georges Pompidou, who may have considered that the reburial here could cost his Gaullist majority rightist votes in its struggle to retain control of the National Assembly.

Six Arrested

The coffin was stolen by a rightist group that hoped to force the government to agree to Pétain's burial in the national military cemetery at Douaumont near the Verdun battlefields where the marshal became a hero in stopping the German advance. At least six men, including a candidate for a deputy's seat and a former minister of information in Pétain's Vichy government, were held by police.

"I know our action was certainly close to the heart of Mr. Pompidou," said Hubert Massol, an extreme rightist candidate for the National Assembly, who was arrested in connection with the theft.

During the night, the coffin rested in the crypt of the Val-de-Grâce Military Hospital Chapel, draped with the French Tricolor. It had not been opened by the grave-robbers but it was opened by police and Interior Ministry officials, and Pétain's former cabinet secretary inspected the body and said that it was "in an excellent state of preservation."

The reburial ceremony had but the slightest solemnity, with crowds of islanders, accompanied by dogs and children, pressing for a look.

When Robert de Perrier, secretary of the Pétain-Verdun Association, took out a few notes to make a speech at the tomb, Pétain's great-nephew, Louis Dominique Girard, grabbed the notes from his hand, saying:

"I forbid you to do that. It's a time for silence. The marshal was a man of silence and will you please be silent."

Then he walked away quietly.

French commentators, summing up the affair, said it was essentially an embarrassing one for the regime.

Cockpit Fire Found In Crash Fatal to 10

ALAMEDA NAVAL AIR STATION, Calif., Feb. 22 (AP).—A cockpit fire broke out in an A-7 Corsair jet before it smashed into an apartment complex at Alameda Feb. 7, a Navy board of inquiry has been told.

The fire occurred "very near" the oxygen mask of the pilot, Navy Lt. Robert Ward, metallurgist Charles F. Choa told the hearing Tuesday. Lt. Ward, 28, of Cary, N.C., was among the 10 who died. Four persons still are listed as missing.

Breathalyser For Fiji—Or, Paradise Lost

SIVA, Fiji, Feb. 22 (AP).—Even South Sea island paradises have their road problems and motorists here are facing a distinctly unheavenly prospect—breathalyser tests.

Concerned by a recent rise in road deaths, the House of Representatives urged the government today to consider the introduction of breath tests, compulsory seat belts and the fitting of speed governors.

Health Minister James Shankar Singh said more than half the accidents last year were caused by drunken drivers.

Burmese Free 3 Americans Held 21 Days

RANGOON, Feb. 22 (UPI).—The Burmese government Tuesday released three Americans, including the second secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, and five Thai police held captive since their helicopter was shot down 21 days ago.

The spokesman said the men were captured Feb. 1 when their helicopter strayed eight miles inside Burmese territory and was shot down. When captured, the group told authorities they were inspecting villages on the Thai side of the border as a part of an opium suppression patrol and that their Thai police helicopter strayed over the border accidentally.

Prague Sets An Amnesty For Fugitives

PRAGUE, Feb. 22.—President Ludvik Svoboda of Czechoslovakia announced an amnesty for citizens who had fled abroad, mainly in 1968 after troops of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries entered the country.

The amnesty is also applicable to some categories of first offense, nonviolent criminals serving sentences of less than five years.

The conciliatory gesture was made public a few hours after Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party chief, arrived in Prague to take part in celebrations of the 25th anniversary of Communist power in Czechoslovakia.

Specifically excluded from the amnesty were Czechoslovaks accused of subversion against the state, violation of state secrets or damaging of Czechoslovakia's reputation abroad.

Last summer, more than 40 Czechoslovaks were sentenced to prison on charges of subversion. A sizable number of those in asylum abroad are vulnerable to similar charges for their activities during the liberalization in 1968.

Deadline for Return

A total of 40,000 to 50,000 Czechoslovaks are believed to have fled abroad in 1968, or to have remained where they were on vacation outside the country at the time of the military intervention.

Those in asylum must return before the end of this year to qualify for the amnesty. Some are unlikely to qualify, accused of various offenses such as damaging Czechoslovakia's reputation in lectures, articles or books.

Uncertain employment opportunities are also expected to restrain others who have found good jobs abroad. But the amnesty is certain to be welcomed by some refugees separated from their families.

Mr. Brezhnev, travelling by train, crossed the border at 2 a.m. at Cierna nad Tisou, the small town where he and other Soviet leaders met at the end of July, 1968, for showdown talks with Alexander Dubcek and others in the short-lived reformist regime.

A small crowd beside the soot-covered Prague railroad station applauded this afternoon as Mr. Brezhnev left his train and walked to a limousine. A few thousand people watched from beyond barricades.

Welcoming rallies were held at stations along the way from the border as Mr. Brezhnev's train moved westward.

Jet Burns in Thailand

BANGKOK, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—A U.S. Air Force F-111 jet caught fire on taking off from Takhli Air Base in central Thailand yesterday and was destroyed when its bomb load exploded, an American Embassy spokesman said. There were no casualties in the fire. Informed sources said that it occurred as the jet was leaving on a bombing mission over Laos.

The Good Life. A great Scotch is part of it.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's



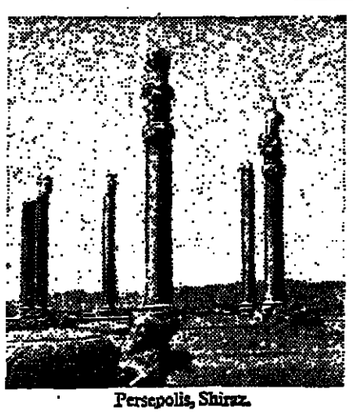
Ballantine's
Imported from Scotland

© George Ballantine & Son Limited—1972

Fly with the 'Homa' to its fabulous land



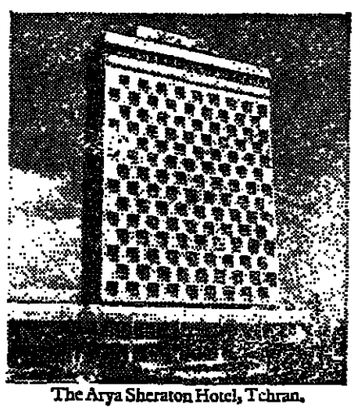
Welcome aboard.



Persepolis, Shiraz.



The unbeaten path, near Isfahan.



The Arya Sheraton Hotel, Tehran.

Iran Air's 'Homa' offers many rewards. So does Iran.

Soon it will be dusk. Colossal pillars cast long deep-purple shadows across the ruins of a once great city. The vestiges of ancient palaces, towers and massive assembly halls loom in the dying light.

This is Persepolis, a city which Darius the Great founded and made the centre of an all-powerful nation.

And it is here, so legend has it, that the fabulous 'Homa' bird appeared in the skies.

This bird is said to have inspired Cyrus the *Great to found the Persian Empire* (now Iran). Though Persepolis has receded imperiously into history, the bird flies on.

Today you can see its majestic profile on the tailplanes of Iran Air's all-jet fleet: Boeing 707s and 727s for our international flights, 737s for servicing our 18 destination network in Iran itself.

So come visit Iran. There's so much to see—*Isfahan, Shiraz, Persepolis,* cities splendid and romantic where history was made.

Or to the unbeaten path... through a land of gardens, ornate pigeon towers and dreaming mosques with domes of turquoise or yellow. Hotels? They are luxurious and international with every modern facility.

Get all the rewarding details from your Travel Agent.

IRAN AIR

London · Paris · Frankfurt · Geneva · Rome · Moscow · Athens · Istanbul · Tehran · Abadan · Kuwait · Bahrain · Abu Dhabi · Dhahran · Dubai · Doha · Kabul · Karachi · Bombay. Also sales offices in Milan, Hamburg, Zurich, New York and Los Angeles. هواپیمایی ایران

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Friday, February 23, 1973 *

Double Blow to Peace

However tenuous the signs of peace in the Middle East, some have appeared recently. And then, on Wednesday, the Israelis administered a double blow to even such slight hopes for a reasonable settlement as had manifested themselves.

The first was deliberate enough: a raid on Palestinian refugee camps, far in the north of Lebanon. Such raids have not been uncommon; usually, they have been characterized as reprisals for terrorist acts. This assault was not only far deeper into Lebanon than any of its predecessors, but has been rather vaguely described by the Israelis as an attempt to forestall, rather than avenge, an attack. The earlier raids had a pernicious enough impact upon world opinion to make their effectiveness at least doubtful; the timing, and the excuse, for this one made it exceptionally unfortunate.

The second blow was not intentional, but its repercussions diplomatically will be even worse: the forcing down of a Libyan airliner that strayed over the Suez Canal, with the loss of a hundred lives.

There are the usual discussions of the international law involved (which is confusing) and of the respective responsibilities of the French pilot of the plane, and the Israeli pilots who fired into his craft. But whatever questions of law or contributory negligence may be involved, the outstanding fact is that about five times as many civilians died in this tragic episode as in the Munich terrorist raid that caught the attention of the world.

The United States is painfully well aware of how war can indurate its participants, and bring rationalizations that only accentuate its inhumanities. American opinion is in no position to pass moral judgments on *an Israel that has been surrounded by foes* since its rebirth as a nation. But it can, and should, warn Israel that much of its future depends upon the climate of international opinion in which it must live—a climate to which the 200 million people of America are not immune, as many recent events have proved.

Did the Christmas bombings affect the settlement in Vietnam? If so, it is not apparent in the terms. To be sure, the bombings did not break off the negotiations altogether, but then they were inflicted indirectly on a major party to the strife. Will the raid near Lebanese Tripoli, or the crash of the Libyan airliner, have any strategic effect on Egypt, which holds the key to any genuine Israeli-Arab accord? Hardly—and the political effect can only be disastrous. Military considerations are only one, and perhaps not the most significant, element in the Middle Eastern situation. Emphasis upon such considerations now by Israel must be considered a major error.

Cease-Fire in Laos

The peace agreement between the Laotian government and the Communist-led Pathet Lao offers hope that an end to the bloodletting in all of Indochina may at last be really in sight. The speedy call for a cease-fire along with the termination of American bombing—both presumably in effect as of now—is an encouraging indication that all sides to the agreement seem anxious to put an end to the killing.

After 20 years of almost constant warfare, in which foreign adversaries kept up a steady flow of weapons into a country *desperately in need of peaceful develop*ment, the vision of peace is the paramount immediate concern. It is infinitely more important than any assessment of the relative gains and losses registered by the major factions—the Pathet Lao and their North Vietnamese allies, the neutralists represented by Prince Souvanna Phouma, and the rightists with their American support.

These factions will be maneuvering to gain the upper hand in a "government of national union" to be established within 30 days. Although Secretary of State Rogers and spokesmen in Hanoi hailed the truce in almost identical terms as an important step toward the achievement of peace in all of Indochina, both the Pathet Lao and North Vietnam were quick to proclaim the settlement as a victory for their side. The fact that the rightists clearly could not hope to continue the battle without American bombers, which the *American negotiators* apparently threatened to withdraw, gives considerable substance to that claim. The Communists, who are estimated to control two-thirds of Laotian territory (although only one-third of the population) are clearly in a strong position in the post-armistice jockeying for power.

In the weeks ahead therefore much depends on Hanoi's goodwill, which Henry Kissinger's team undoubtedly tried to elicit as part of the larger search for peace. Although the agreement calls for withdrawal of all foreign troops, with explicit mention of American forces on land and in the skies, it does not mention Hanoi's troops, estimated at 60,000, whose presence has never been *admitted by the Communists. Clearly, the* best that can realistically be expected is that the neutralists will be strong enough, and both Hanoi and the United States sufficiently conciliatory and responsible, to prevent rightist and Pathet Lao hawks from reopening the fratricidal war.

For the United States, the most important task now is to press for an effective cease-fire in the third of the embattled Indochina lands—Cambodia. The first step in that direction is to halt the American air strikes against that country whose precarious neutralist independence fell victim to the ill-conceived American invasion two years ago. As soon as all the remaining prisoners of war have come home, the last vestige of an excuse for American military involvement in Indochina will have been removed. This nation's efforts to aid reconstruction and reconciliation will then be able to enhance *American prestige far more persuasively* than all the past years of firepower.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Downing of Libyan Airliner

The destruction by the Israeli Air Force of a Libyan Airlines plane has stirred a quasi-general reproval throughout the world. Whatever may be the sympathy enjoyed by the Jewish state and the mitigating circumstances it is claiming, the act, nevertheless, appears to many people to be—if not a "savage and barbarous crime" as the Arab countries call it—at least as an unjustifiable error. Besides humanitarian considerations, this tragedy, coming a few hours after a murderous raid against two Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, will not fail to produce damaging political consequences.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

* * *

They [the Israelis] have dared. They have done what no criminal has ever dreamed of. The massacre is beyond all imagination by its cruelty and the cold-bloodedness with which it has been carried out. And one doubts whether normal people can do this. One is astonished that such a barbarism exists so many centuries after the birth of civilization.

—From La Republique (Oran, Algeria).

* * *

The bringing down of a Libyan airliner by Israel is not just another unfortunate accident of war. *This was at the least a reckless* act of killing of civilians, and as such inexcusable, even if, in contrast to the murders of which Israel has been the victim, it was not wholly premeditated. Israel owes it to itself and to world opinion to have a very stringent public inquiry into a very disturbing affair. Israel itself has everything to lose if civil aircraft start to be attacked in midair, even when they are off course.

—From the Times (London).

* * *

It would be difficult to imagine a more dramatic curtain-raiser to President Nixon's forthcoming talks with Israeli and Egyptian leaders than this sequence of events. Here was sudden and tragic demonstration that the five-year-old stalemate in the Middle East is neither stable nor tolerable. They can only reinforce the argument of those who look to President Nixon to persuade the *Israeli government to take better account* of the UN resolution of November 1967—a formula which, with its insistence on the nonadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war, remains the only basis for a peace settlement.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Nixon and National Interest

The United States this year is attempting a commercial breakthrough in all directions, with the difference that it is using kid gloves with its former enemies but not with its new adversaries. Nixon practices a parody of a positive neutralism and makes it the arm of superpower. No one is more hostile than he to the division of the world into ideological blocs. He understands only national interest *without caring for obsolete symbols:* The dollar can lose value. America no longer wants to win all the wars, and any leadership of the West must involve advantages rather than sacrifices.

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

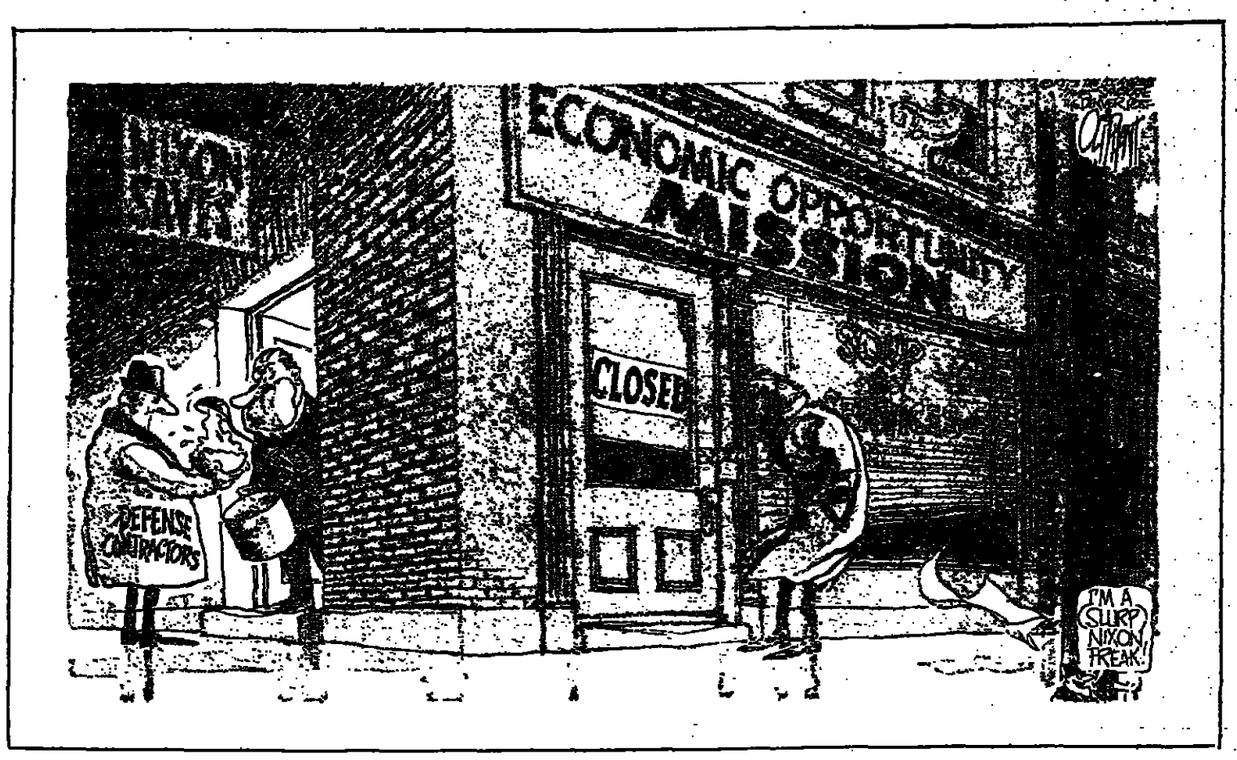
February 23, 1898

NEW YORK—George Washington's birthday was celebrated with more than usual patriotic fervor, owing to the excited condition of public feeling. Flags were flown everywhere and in the theaters people stood to cheer and sing patriotic songs. And certainly this feeling had as part of its root, the tragedy that occurred in Havana harbor, where the inquiry into the Maine disaster slowly proceeds.

Fifty Years Ago

February 23, 1923

LONDON—Mr. A. Bonar Law, the prime minister, told 650 guests at the Washington birthday luncheon of the English-Speaking Union yesterday that "America's withdrawal from the peace settlement was of incalculable effect. If she could have played the same part in the peace as she played in the war, the world would be in a much better position today. America must realize that she must return to Europe."



The Panama Pot and the Soviet Kettle

By C. L. Sulzberger

MEXICO CITY.—Having broken the back of its Indochina war entanglement, the United States clearly hoped to focus foreign policy attentions on relations with Western Europe and Japan this year because of the complex trade, monetary and defense problems existing with those vital areas.

But before Washington had more than a chance to turn the Southeast Asian page it found *new difficulties* cropping up in its Latin American backyard. Now, with UN Security Council meetings scheduled next month in Panama, meetings which all Latin American countries are expected to attend, it is clear the United States faces some embarrassment.

The Security Council favors occasional sessions away from New York in order to examine regional topics. Panama City, host for the next such get-together (March 15 to 21), is bound to be a convenient site for both serious *argumentation and tub-thumping* propaganda concerning U.S. "colonial" tendencies to the south.

2 Tender Subjects

Gen. Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian strong-man, a populist and nationalist who has isolated the oligarchy that once ran the little republic, obviously hopes to use the occasion to attract world attention to two subjects on which Washington feels tender: (1) the issue of the interocean canal with its minimal rental payments from the North American giant and its grant to the United States of the right to behave in the Canal Zone in a sovereign manner "in perpetuity"; (2) also existence in the zone of a U.S. military head*quarters and training establish*ment for anti-guerrilla operations throughout the hemisphere.

It is inconvenient for Washington to face the prospect of widely advertised debates on these matters just as tension with two prickly Latin American nations was showing some signs of easement. Indirect negotiations on air piracy had been successfully concluded with Cuba's Castro government, through the good offices of the Swiss Ambassador in Havana. And, last month, the Chilean Ambassador to Washington paid a check of $5 million to Kennecott Copper against U.S. copper properties that were seized by the Allende regime.

All of a sudden Washington's traditional difficulties with its southern cousins will start focusing instead on tiny Panama. Torrijos's foreign minister has promised that, if necessary, his country will negotiate for two whole generations to gain total sovereignty (including the Canal Zone). And the Panamanian assembly urged Torrijos to spurn the annual rental check for the canal (only $1,930,000) just as Castro refused similar payments for the Guantanamo base in Cuba.

The debate is likely to become shrill. Clearly, moreover, the United States will not be able to avoid at least some hostile propaganda. The small but expert U.S. Special Forces sent on demand to Latin American regimes intent on squashing revolutionary insurrections (Che Guevara in Bolivia being one notable example) have been trained in the Canal Zone base—to say nothing of many Latin American national contingents.

In recent years U.S. negotiators met with Panamanian officials in an effort to find a formula ending what is patently a colonial-type hangover. This dates from the 1903 treaty enabling construction of the canal after Washington had encouraged Panama to break away from Colombia and proclaim its independence.

But in the end, although the United States seemed prepared to yield on the "in perpetuity" phrase and make several other *concessions*, it insisted on its right to defend the strategic waterway and also to modernize the existing waterway or cut a second canal across Panamanian territory.

The issue has been pending much too long a time. It is unfortunate to have it raised just when Washington is repairing its battered overseas "image" and trying to clear the diplomatic decks for new deals with our major allies in Europe and the Far East.

The U.S. position in Panama has been left vulnerable and outdated. What Torrijos hopes to accomplish in the Panama Canal Zone is somewhat the same as what Nasser accomplished vis-à-vis Britain in the Suez Canal zone.

Moreover, it is obvious that—even if it takes years—similar movements will develop in other corners of the earth to extrude foreign bases in such places as Cuba and the Philippines (U.S.), Cyprus (Britain) and Somaliland, Senegal, and Madagascar (France).

This is the trend of our age as far as free countries are concerned although, alas, one cannot say quite the same thing with regard to Soviet military establishments and political footholds outside the Soviet Union—in Czechoslovakia, for example. But the pot cannot justly call the kettle black so long as the pot remains even spotted by tarnish.

Nixon Plays It Again

By Joseph Kraft

BAL HARBOUR, Fla.—In his meeting with the labor leaders here the other day, President Nixon showed once again the curious trait that has made him the most durable figure of modern American politics. That is the instinct to replay old scenes—and to play them better on the second time around.

Mr. Nixon has never enjoyed truly comfortable relations with the labor movement. The mutual suspicion reached a high point when the President visited the last AFL-CIO convention held back in 1971 here in the Americana Hotel.

Seems to Profit

Mr. Nixon's speech to the 1971 convention struck AFL-CIO president George Meany as an effort to get between the union leaders and their men. As the President left the hall, Mr. Meany moved on to the next business with a sarcastic reference about proceeding "to act two." The White House professed to be offended by what one administration spokesman called the labor leader's "boorish" behavior.

But Mr. Nixon always seems to profit from sour experience. Thus he learned how to run for the presidency in the defeat of 1960 and how to deal with the Russians in the "kitchen debate" with Khrushchev back in 1959. Similarly, at his meeting with the labor leaders here the other day, Mr. Nixon unsaid his 1971 performance and a whole lot of other bad blood which had built up between the Republicans and the labor movement over the past two decades.

Thus at one point in his remarks, Mr. Nixon extended to labor the balm usually reserved by the Republican party for business. In a play on a famous phrase attributed to a former head of General Motors who became secretary of defense in the Eisenhower administration, Mr. Nixon said: "What is good for organized labor is good for America, and what is good for America is good for organized labor."

In the same vein Mr. Nixon contrasted Peter Brennan, the former leader of the New York building trades who has now become secretary of labor, with Martin Durkin, the plumber who served briefly as secretary of labor in the Eisenhower administration. The President assured the labor leaders that Mr. Brennan, unlike Mr. Durkin, had good lines of communication to the White House.

Those kind words did nothing to alter labor's stand on basic disagreements with the administration. The day after Mr. Nixon left town, the AFL-CIO Executive Council formally blasted his new budget as a measure which "seriously endangered" the "federal government's commitment to help solve the nation's major domestic problems."

Despite talk of a deal between Mr. Meany and Treasury Secretary George Shultz on Phase 3 of wage and price controls, it is still not clear that labor will support extension of controls after the authority expires on April 30. Even on the pressing issue of trade, the union leaders gave the White House only slight comfort.

The AFL-CIO has lined up behind the Burke-Hartke bill which calls for fixed annual quotas on all products entering the United States from abroad. The administration is talking about a much more flexible approach, using the authority to raise and lower tariffs as a bargaining tool for pressing foreign governments to adopt freer trade policies.

Flexible Approach

In his talk here, Mr. Nixon pitched hard for the more flexible *approach. Mr. Meany, in what* could be a first step toward retreat from Burke-Hartke, indicated the unions were prepared to accept amendments to that measure. But he said that he still supported Burke-Hartke, and at a closed-door meeting here representatives of the chief industrial unions—including the electrical workers, the steel workers, the rubber workers and the textile and apparel workers—all agreed to hang firm behind Burke-Hartke.

Organized labor, in sum, is a long way from entering Mr. Nixon's new Republican majority. But the unions are engaged in serious negotiation with the White House on trade and inflation.

The President's most bitter foes have to be impressed by his capac*ity to keep learning from experi*ence. The constant instinct to do better than before expresses an inner constraint which is perhaps the most important guarantee that the second Nixon administration will be in the moderate mainstream of American tradition.

Letters

Intolerance

The report that the Israeli cabinet may take *steps to* banish Christian missionaries from the Holy Land (IHT, Feb. 17-18) cannot fail to arouse grave misgivings among people of good will everywhere.

Inasmuch as between 5,000 and 6,000 Israelis are said to have been converted to Christianity since 1967, the proposed banishment may be considered as a conspicuous lack of *faith of the* Israeli government in the ability of its own people to preserve its tradition, values and religion.

Why the Israelis, of all people, should suddenly embark on the road to intolerance, is one of the great mysteries of our time. From now on it will be difficult to speak of Israel as a stronghold of democracy in the Middle East. The banishment of the Christian missionaries, should such a violation of freedom of speech and religion actually occur, will deprive Israel of a great deal of sympathy it may have formerly enjoyed.

In view of the persecutions of Jews throughout the centuries and the unspeakable crimes committed against Jews during the Nazi era, hostility toward Christianity on the part of the proverbial man-in-the-street is quite understandable. Yet, as an intellectual elite of its people, the Israeli government might have been expected to be aware of those aspects of Christianity which, even from the Jewish standpoint, should be considered positive. First, the founder of Christianity was a Jew himself who, needless to say, never advocated persecuting anyone. Second, history tells us that Jews have not only been suffering at *the hands of Christians. They* also benefited from their emancipation which took place under Christian auspices.

Should, in consequence of banishing Christian missionaries from the Holy Land, animosity between members of the two religions be exacerbated, this would constitute a tragedy of a magnitude the scope and repercussions of which can only be sincerely deplored by all those who, regardless of their formal religion, believe in the brotherhood of men.

Dr. WILLIAM FLEMING.
Wädenswil, Switzerland.

Other POWs

I read Khalid Hosain's letter (press attaché Pakistan Embassy, Paris; IHT, Feb. 16) with interest.

While I appreciate the human problem involving the Pakistani POWs in India, I do not understand how the writer can talk about the so-called "cussedness" of the leaders of Bangladesh and India; the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention have certainly to be invoked, but how does Mr. Hosain forget that by incorporating a provision for "East Pakistan" to join the Federation of Pakistan "following termination of the effects of aggression by enemy," President Bhutto has cut his own nose to spite, as it were, the face of his adversaries.

As a Scandinavian I find it utterly unacceptable that a state recognized by over 100 other countries is still considered to be a part of Pakistan. So by his own action, President Bhutto *seems to have forfeited the right* to invoke the provisions of the Geneva Convention because by incorporating those terms in the constitution of Pakistan President Bhutto is showing his aggressive designs on a foreign territory and underlining the fact that active hostilities have not yet ceased.

EVA HANSEN.
Geneva.

Squashed

Stacks of sturdy switches to squelch your squeamish squash sports story headline which has it that women are turning toward the game as a "good way to catch 'Harvard Law Student'" (IHT, Feb. 14). Only hope people read on to find out that women play squash not for the pursuit of some man but for the same reason men do—for the exercise!

MARJORIE CANJA.
Ville d'Avray, France.

Embezzlers, Too

Now, after the Vietnam war, a new campaign is started: Bring back the draft dodgers and deserters as heroes and if possible with back pay.

Consequently all embezzlers in exile have the right to come back and get their jobs back, once the *insurance companies* made good the damage. After all—the embezzlers betrayed only banks, etc., and not their country. Equal rights for everyone.

LEO WIKLER.
Lugano, Switzerland.

Laos: New Challenge From Hanoi

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Having so disrupted the proposed inspection process that fighting has continued unabated during nearly four weeks since the "cease-fire" in Vietnam, Hanoi now can be counted on to renege on its agreed troop withdrawal from Laos.

This adds up to a coherent Communist strategy: maximum military pressure in South Vietnam as the United States totally disengages. By stalling inspection through the four-power Joint Military Commission, the Communists have permitted heavy operations by North Vietnamese troops throughout South Vietnam. But to survive in the South, these troops need their logistical base in Laos, where 60,000 North Vietnamese regulars are stationed and showing no sign of leaving.

This, with the war supposedly ended, yet another Indochinese challenge is posed for President Nixon. Experts here believe only heavy U.S. pressure can force Hanoi to keep its promise and withdraw its men from Laos. But Hanoi is counting on Mr. Nixon's iron resolve finally to submit to overwhelming American sentiment to get out of Indochina and stay out.

The attempted land grab in South Vietnam by Communist forces after the cease-fire was widely predicted. In addition, South Vietnamese government troops, unwilling to accept Communist advances just before the cease-fire by suicide missions, went on a "peacetime" offensive to get more land.

Despite this mutual complicity, however, continued fighting at a high level was a systematic goal of Communist officials at JMC meetings in Saigon.

The pattern was set at the first closed-door meeting. Gen. Gilbert Woodward, U.S. representative on the JMC, and his South Vietnamese counterpart opened by placing on the table their identity cards and credentials. The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese representatives refused to follow suit, stubbornly resisting the formality of presenting their credentials or giving their names.

That impasse continued for days. When it was broken, the Viet Cong representative—Lt. Gen. Tran Van Tra, actually a North Vietnamese officer and member of Hanoi's Communist Central Committee—instigated more delay. He demanded the United States abandon its bases in South Vietnam, though Gen. Woodward insisted all bases had been turned over to the Saigon government. Gen. Tra next plunged into the quagmire of mutual prisoner exchanges, though this was clearly out of the JMC's jurisdiction.

The result: No inspection teams were sent into the interior while fighting equalled—sometimes surpassed—the peaks of the last six *months. During one night last* week, Communist gunners fired 1,400 mixed mortar and artillery rounds into South Vietnamese airborne troops at Quang Tri. "It's the noisiest cease-fire in history," one U.S. official commented.

Despite Promises

Though international inspection teams have finally gone into the field, their effectiveness is questioned. Delays in investigating Communist violations are expected from Polish and Hungarian inspectors. Even so, the teams are expected to inhibit frontal assaults in regimental strength, which may explain this week's slight reduction in combat.

Whatever the inspection teams accomplish, *however*, Hanoi is planning a continued military presence in South Vietnam. Nobody familiar with the country believes the Communists could win an internationally supervised referendum today. Instead, they are banking on military muscle to win them heavy representation in a National Assembly without risk of elections.

That muscle depends on the logistical base in Laos, and experts here believe the North Vietnamese—despite their promises in Paris and Vientiane—have no intention of withdrawing troops from Laos. Nor, these experts feel, do they expect any more pressure to withdraw than when they violated with impunity the 1961 Geneva Agreement on Laos.

In 1961, a token withdrawal of some 40 soldiers satisfied the Kennedy administration. In 1973, it will take a larger token—maybe 4,000 troops—to satisfy the Nixon administration. *Anything more* than a token will require intense pressure from Washington.

Through four years, Mr. Nixon repeatedly surprised Hanoi with his tenacity of purpose—invading Cambodia and Laos, mining Haiphong harbor, bombing Hanoi last December. But now that U.S. POWs are free and Americans want to forget Indochina, can he respond to Hanoi's latest challenge? The Communists are betting he cannot.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

General Manager
André Bing

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Yergen, Assistant Managing Editor.

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri 75008 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex 23.959 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.

©1973 International Herald Tribune All rights reserved
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter R. Thayer.

THEATER IN PARIS

Evening of Laughter Based on Running Gag

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 22 (IHT).—The funniest play in town is "La Cage aux Folles" at the Palais-Royal. Spectators literally howl with laughter.

Some have declared it facile. But if making people laugh is so simple, why don't other playwrights turn the easy trick and make themselves rich? The news is not that the dramaturgical construction here is inferior to that of Euripides. The news is that an evening of hilarity awaits you in the Rue de Montpensier.

Jean Poiret and Michel Serrault, the celebrated chansonniers, are the stars. The former wrote "La Cage," which under the critical microscope turns out to be a sketch extended into a full-length entertainment. The curtain rises to disclose the usually moustached Serrault shaven and done up as a drag queen, the leading attraction at a transvestite cabaret in Saint-Tropez. This prima donna is having a frightful row with the cabaret proprietor, a good and great friend, while other members of the revue scamper about relating their pressing problems. One indignant female impersonator is about to become a father and demands an immediate raise.

The row in progress between star and boss concerns the latter's son who is about to marry and has persuaded his father to invite his prospective in-laws, a vulgar politician and his affected wife, to dinner. A pastel apartment is transformed into an austere baronial hall for the occasion and the homosexual father and his temperamental drag-queen companion must masquerade as rugged squares. The son's mother, long divorced, has been asked, but as she is tardy in showing up, the cabaret's foremost "lady" stands in for her. The rest is a *crazy-quilt of misidentifications.*

The premise is basically that of "Charley's Aunt," the most popular farce of the past 80 years. The running gag is at the root of all the fun: a man disguised as a woman which provides a sort of double caricature of the sexes. Serrault, with gaudy sweep, mincing gait, wicked winks and high hysterics, is the most resourceful comedian to have donned skirts since the lamented Bert Savoy.

But the show is by no means a solo number. Lending strong support are Jean Poiret as the straight man, Marco Perrin as the bourgeois leftist standing for election, Paul Demange as the *business manager of the night-club*, Bennie Luke as the cook who won't stay in the kitchen, Pierre Decazes as the butcher who gives lessons in masculinity, and *a handsome novice, Phillipe Lavot*, as the son who would like to reform his father. Pierre Mondy's direction keeps the action frantic. André Levasseur's settings of the plush parlor and its transformation into a Spartan dining room are handsome, too, and edged with a witty malice.

Nathalie Sarraute is a writer with arresting ideas which she manipulates intriguingly. In her novel "Le Livre d'Or," she recorded conversations about a best seller. The contents of the book are never revealed—only the reactions of its readers.

* * *

In "Isma" (at the Espace-Pierre Cardin), her dramatis personae are a group of friends chattering about an absent couple of their acquaintance. *"Les absents ont toujours tort"* is an old French saying and, in the play, the missing pair slowly become responsible for all the woes and thwarted ambitions of those present. The treatment has brittle surface from beneath which hate springs forth as inexplicably as passion, resulting in a crescendo of coldly stated detestation. Violence throbs in passing remarks, in ironic smiles and in dry comments. The cunning venom of drawing-room chitchat is clinically *analyzed.*

The company includes such expert players as Michel Lonsdale, Dominique Blanchar, Pascale de Boysson and Tatiana Moukhine. They convey the acid tone of the script in an impressive ensemble of under-acting under Claude Regy's guidance.

A play of such high intellectual content is not well served by a 10:30 p.m. curtain. Those who saunter forth at such an hour are apt to be in search of light entertainment, perhaps to give ear to Jean Rigaux's comments on current events at La Belle Epoque or to study anatomy at the Crazy Horse Saloon.

* * *

At the café-theater Arlequin-Parnasse (78 Rue Daguerre, Paris 14e), the Paris English Theater Company is presenting a new one-act play, "News from Freida," by Jack Fitzgerald. A comic slice of contemporary middle-class *American life*, it has an authentic ring. Fitzgerald has caught ordinary talk of ordinary people with a wry humor that recalls the seemingly stenographic reports of *Ring Lardner, Frank Craven, J.P. McEvoy* and others. Like them, Fitzgerald, despite the droll icing, suggests the underlying mediocrity of the chatty majority, lacing his cartoon with some tonic observation. Jean Sincere scores as the optimistic mother hen, meeting all contretemps with the "keep smiling" philosophy. Others are Bill Doherty as her nasal mate, Barbara Multer as the problem daughter, Sean Conner as the adolescent son with a motorcycle complex, Terry Swartzberg as the son-in-law and Terry Layman as an idiot uncle. The play is having its premiere at Arlequin-Parnasse and its American rights have been purchased by Samuel French.



Jean Poiret and Michel Serrault in "La Cage aux Folles."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (IHT).—This is how The New York *Times* critics rate the new movies:

"Save the Tiger," starring Jack Lemmon, about the tribulations and regrets of a Los Angeles garment manufacturer, is "not a very good movie," according to Vincent Canby, and "not the *sort of thing* a producer would expect to make $10 million with." It is, however, "rather brave" as a "serious-minded examination of some of the last interesting aspects of the failed American dream." Lemmon projects the "lightweight bitterness that is a sad fact of homogenized American culture" in a "very good performance," Canby says, but the movie itself "never succeeds in disassociating itself from the self-pity it entails." Steve Shagan wrote the screenplay and John G. Avildsen ("Joe," "Cry Uncle") directed.

"Wattstax," directed by Mel Stuart, *is the 102-minute filmed* record of the seven-hour concert sponsored in Los Angeles last summer by a black recording company, and the Schlitz Brewing Co. as the climax of the seventh annual Watts summer festival, which marks the Watts riots of 1965. The "look" and "feel" of the film are those of a "slick souvenir program rather than of a motion-picture documentary on the order of 'Woodstock,' a film that assumed the shape of the event it recorded." *Vincent Canby comments.* "I don't mean that the film is in any way fake; it just has the air of something too carefully laid out in advance. It is so busy being glossy and optimistic that it doesn't even allow its performers time to create on screen a measure of the excitement they might have created in person."

"A New Consciousness," at the Whitney Museum, is a program of medium-length documentaries by and about young women. Judith Dancoff's "Chicago and the California Girls" concerns a course at Fresno State College which teaches women the new consciousness. Roger Greenspun says: "Miss Chicago's (Judy Chicago—the artist Judy Gerowitz, who changed her name to Judy Chicago and teaches at Fresno) methods are *strident—for the* purpose of exposing roles as roles—but her manner is good-humored, and her sensibility is quite pleasantly ebullient." Joyce Chopra and Claudia Weill's documentary film "Joyce at 34," about Chopra's coincidental roles of film-maker, wife and mother is "lovely enough to justify anybody's program of documentary films."

"Hippodrome Hardware," a new *45-minute film* by *Red Grooms*, which opened at the Film Forum with 10 short animated films by other artists, "never quite transforms its elements into a movie"—(these include a purple cow, a shooting star that rides a bicycle, a man wintering on an iceberg...)—the critic reports, but "as a visual record and a compendium of wild ideas, it has undeniable fascination." The rest of the program contains one "rather long, very ambitious, satiric fictional cartoon"—"One Man's Laundry"—and nine shorter works.

Waverley Root: *A Vegetable From Prehistory*

By Waverley Root

IT is often difficult to determine the origin of man's oldest foods, but in the case of the cabbage we are fortunate enough to have definite information. According to the ancient Greeks, Lycurgus, king of the Thracian *Edonians*, was caught by Dionysus in the act of pulling up grapevines. The god of wine tied him to a grape stalk to await punishment, in whose anticipation Lycurgus wept profusely—and with reason, for Dionysus, who was not called "the raging god" for nothing, eventually had him blinded and then torn limb from limb. In the meantime Lycurgus's tears, falling to the ground, had engendered cabbages.

Modern botanists have been *disinclined to* accept this explanation and have sought clues elsewhere in an attempt to find out where the cabbage originated. A trustworthy indication of a plant's native heath is often provided by the area in which it grows wild; but none of the members of today's cabbage family exists in the native state. Cabbage is a human food so old that it had already been completely converted to cultivation when history began.

Retarded by Heat

We first hear of cabbage in the Mediterranean basin, but it is obviously not a native of that area, for Mediterranean plants prefer warm climates. The cabbage, on the contrary, grows best where it is cool, and tolerates low temperatures more readily than high ones. Almost all forms of cabbage withstand frost, and some can even resist brief periods of below-freezing weather; but the growth of all is retarded by heat, while the taste of the vegetable degenerates. The cabbage also likes humidity, so it seems a reasonable guess that it started out where it is most widely grown and most appreciated today—in cool northern and central Europe, particularly along the coasts. It was presumably *from there that it spread* southward and eastward to the Mediterranean basin, encountering there for the first time peoples literate enough to record its presence. *If it had arrived from* the Middle East, as some authorities have suggested, it should have been known to the Hebrews; but it is not mentioned in the Bible.

Cabbage was the favorite vegetable of the Romans, but the Greeks, though they ate a great deal of it because it was filling and easy to come by, gagged it down as nourishment rather than as a treat. Pythagoras, exceptionally, recommended cabbage strongly to his disciples, but Pythagoras was a food faddist, and his recommendation is almost a confirmation that cabbage was not highly rated. Consider the exchange between Diogenes and the young courtier to whom the philosopher remarked, "If you lived on cabbage, you would not be obliged to flatter the powerful." "If you flattered the powerful," the young man retorted, "you would not be obliged to live on cabbage."

While not noticeably enthusiastic about cabbage as a food, the Greeks esteemed it as a medicine. It was prescribed to women after childbirth as a tonic, and poultices made from its leaves were used to stop convulsions, and to heal the bites of wild dogs and moles; the latter must have been more ferocious in their day than in ours.

The Romans went even further. Cato considered it a panacea and prescribed it to members of his own family for almost every known ill. Pliny said that the Romans had been able to get along without doctors for six centuries because they ate a great deal of cabbage. One specific use for it may have harked back to Lycurgus, and the *incompatibility* of wine and cabbages—an incompatibility to which there is a witness as late as the 17th century, when John Gerard wrote *in his "Herball": "There is a* natural enmitie between it and the grape . . . if it growes neere unto it, forthwith the vine perisheth." On somewhat the same principle, an ancient Roman setting out for a banquet at which he anticipated heavy drinking might munch a precautionary cabbage leaf or two beforehand; and boiled cabbage was often served between the courses of a banquet to help the guests hold their liquor. The Romans may not have been entirely wrong about this: sauerkraut juice has been recommended as a hangover remedy in our own times.

A Breakthrough

The Middle Ages were not much given to eating vegetables, or at least not on the upper social levels, which are the ones which have left us accounts of their gastronomic habits. The peasants and the poor ate boiled cabbage, but their betters considered vegetables too humble to appear in formal cooking until Taillevent, in the 14th century, achieved a breakthrough by venturing to insert a vegetable into the first course of a banquet served to Charles VI of France. The one he chose was cabbage. He had perhaps discovered the most esteemed medieval cabbage, that of Senlis, which has since been lost; one author of the times wrote that when it was cut open, it gave off an odor more agreeable than those of musk or amber. It seems to have been abandoned when herbs and spices re-entered European cooking, brought from the Middle East by the returning Crusaders. An aromatic cabbage became less necessary once aromatic herbs were to be had.

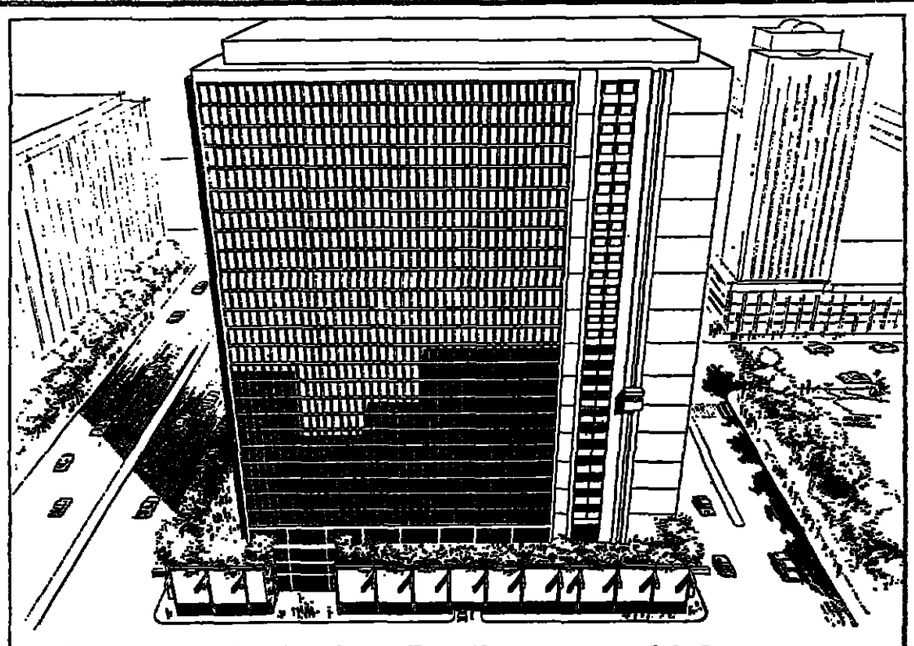
Besides being one of the oldest of cultivated vegetables, cabbage is also one of the most versatile. In addition to those plants which any layman recognizes as cabbages, there are others not ordinarily thought of as cabbages, which nevertheless are not only true cabbages but, dissimilar as they appear, are all members of the same species. *Brassica oleracea*. The different varieties were developed simply by encouraging one tendency or another of the same plant. The familiar head cabbage is *Brassica oleracea* variety *capitata;* its offspring, the Milan or Savoy cabbage, is *B. oleracea* var. *capitata sabauda;* and when it is not called upon to form heads, but remains loose-leafed, usually for animal food, it is, naturally, *B.o.* var. *acephala* (which also includes *kale and collards*). *If* advantage is taken of the tendency of cabbage to form budding heads at the junction of stem and leaves, the result is Brussels sprouts *(B.o.* var. *gemmifera)*. Concentration on the flower results either in broccoli or cauliflower, both of which are *B.o.* var. *botrytis* (to specify broccoli add "sub-variety *cymosa*"). Concentrate on the pith of the stem, and you get kohlrabi *(B.o.* var. *caulorapa)*. Then there is *B.o.* var. *capitata rubosa*, or red cabbage, which botanists will tell you results from an increased proportion of a substance all cabbages contain, anthocyanin, which tends to turn plants red, blue or shades in between.

I prefer a French explanation for the color of red cabbage. The story goes that in the days when unmarried mothers were considered to have disgraced themselves, an obviously pregnant young woman of Périgueux returned from the fields balancing an enormous cabbage on her swollen stomach, which obliged her to run the gauntlet of the sort of pleasantries you can imagine. The charitable bishop of Périgueux happened to pass by. Taking the cabbage from her, he wrapped it in a fold of his robe and, taking her by the hand, escorted her to her door. There he handed back the cabbage: it had taken on the violet color of his episcopal garb.

Red cabbage is the only member of this extensive family which I was never able to taste, hand-grown, from the vegetable garden of my Vermont farm. I planted it abundantly every year, and it came up the same way; but, every year, two or three days before I considered it ready for the table, the deer broke in and ate it, all of it, right down to the ground. They must have known that red cabbage is richer in mineral salts than most other varieties, and adds a trace of iodine to the chemicals all cabbages provide. Deer are beautiful animals, and perhaps their fondness for red cabbage helps—the sulfur it contains is beneficial to the hair, the nails and the complexion.

© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE



Brussels is in the heart of Europe.
Be in the heart of Brussels.

34.500 m² of office space to be leased.

23 floors of 1500 m² each - divisible - in a building of unparalleled quality and technical achievement. Fully air-conditioned, perfect insulation, 1000 lux/m² lighting. Ready to function IBM computer-controlled telephone system adaptable to the latest technique in data collection.

This complex is the only one in Brussels to feature the following additional facilities: □ Two high-class hotels with 600 double rooms, 300 single rooms and 90 luxury apartments □ Conference rooms seating 10 to 2000 persons □ Extensive commercial podium □ Vast canteen for staff personnel □ 1000 parking spaces □ Two subway stations with direct access to the building and only a ten minute ride to the National Airport.

Available office space is a rare commodity in Brussels. The Manhattan Center remains practically on its own.

Contact without further delay:

JACQUES de DUVE
Rue de la Loi 15
1040 BRUSSELS
Tél.: 02/13.77.75 - Telex: 21689

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY
20, Hanover Square
LONDON W1R 0AH
Tel.: 01/629.8171 - Telex: 265384

Manhattan Center.

Bodson & Partners, COP.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

CLUNY-ECOLES 60 Rue des Ecoles ODE. 20-12
EXCLUSIVE SHOWING
of this 1st run Film — WOODY ALLEN
PLAY IT AGAIN SAM (o.v.)
Continuous showing from 2 - 12 p.m.

In the forest the Paris Gourmet Readies You
AUBERGE COEUR VOLANT
64, Route de Versailles
LOUVECIENNES 969-94-53
Only 15 minutes from the Etoile (West autoroute, 2d exit, right).
RECEPTION HALLS
BUSINESS LUNCHEONS: Fr. 38

• France-Elysées 20, rue Quentin Bauchart Tél. BAL. 19-73. Séances 14 h - 16 h - 18 h - 20 h 10 - 22 h 20
• St André des Arts 30, r. St-André des Arts 326 48-18 Séances 12 h - 14 h - 16 h - 18 h - 20 h - 22 h - 24 h
Family Life
UN FILM DE KENNETH LOACH AVEC SANDY RATCLIFF
Film admirable... Tout le monde devrait le voir.
LE MONDE - J. de Baroncelli

THE JAZZ CABARET of the CHAMPS-ELYSEES
venez vous amuser au Poisson Chat avec LES PLUS BELLES CHATTES DE PARIS et ses attractions inédites
22 Avenue Georges Bauchart

TREATRE HENRI VARNA
MOGADOR
25 Rue MOGADOR 285 28 80
ANNIE CORDY dans Hello Dolly!
SOIR 20h30. Mat Dim 14h30. Rel. Lundi

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 11 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.
Two different shows
Bonjour Ca suit!
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
70F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
110F Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: 359.11.61 or 72.20

American atmosphere
René LORTHIOS
JOHNNY MILLOW
MAURICE REZEAU at the piano
ASCOT BAR
55 Rue Pierre-Charron

CALAVADOS ELY 27-28 BAL 95-38
JOE TURNER LOS LATINOS
Oysters our Specialty
Snacks Bar, Candlelight Dinners, Lunch
40 Av. P.-1er-de-Serbie (c. Pl. George-V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT — Air cond.

IN CONCERT
PAT WOODS & KATHY LOWE
COUNTRY SHOW
American Acoustics Music
THEATRE VOLTAIRE.
14 Rue Censier. Métro Censier.
February 21 22 & 23. 9 p.m.

PUB CAMBRIDGE
17 Av de Wagram (near Etoile)
BREAKFAST LUNCH-BRUNCH
Moderate prices. Open all night

LIVING ROOM
ALICE DARR TRIO
Charles SAUDRAIS. Gilbert ROVERE
Piano solo: Aaron BRIDGERS
25 Rue Colisée - ELY. 25-29. Ct. Sunday

NATIONAL
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Exclusive international distributor for McCulloch Properties Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of McCulloch Oil Corp., is seeking national Brokers in Europe for the sale of their new city projects. *This is a unique opportunity* for dynamic European Brokers with strong, productive sales organizations.
Write in confidence to:
Property Consultants International Ltd.
Box X769 A, IHT, 28 Great Queen St.,
London WC2B 5BB.

APARTMENT HOTEL
IN SAN AUGUSTIN, GRAN CANARIA
Extremely well kept Swedish-built hotel of 36 apartments. Hotel bar and swimming pool. Ideal location. 200 yards to beach. Few minutes to golf-course and tennis courts. High occupancy rate of habitues. Independent of but listed 1 A by travel agencies. Financing can be arranged but buyer must dispose of approxiately $150-200.000.
Full details through:
PREKO INVEST.
P.O. Box 902, 2400 Copenhagen NV, Denmark.

"REAL ESTATE OPPORTUNITIES in SPAIN"
which will be published on
FRIDAY, MARCH 23 rd.
To place an advertisement contact:
Mrs. Ana Maria PALACIOS
International Herald Tribune,
7 Plaza Conde del Valle de Suchil, 2nd floor,
MADRID 15, Spain. Tel.: 257.3005.

AMSTERDAM - HOLLAND
FURNISHED
LUXURY APARTMENT
available for immediate occupancy. Modern, fully furnished spacious apartment in Amsterdam-Buiten-veldert. Living/dining-room 6 x 7 meters, seat-in kitchen with gas range and refrigerator, 3 extra large bedrooms, bath + toilet, vast amount of closet space. Entire apartment carpeted wall-to-wall. Located within walking distance of new shopping center. Bus connections to center of town and international school only one block from apartment. D. Fl. 1,800. per month. Write or call: Young & Rubiram - Van Staal en Kosler (Mr. Koster), Boerner Visschersstraat 43, Amsterdam. Telephone: 16 28 31.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD
Outstanding Modern
TOWN HOUSE
in Select Development Close American School. 4-5 beds. 3 baths (1 en suite). Spacious living room, dining room, study, fitted kitchen with eye level grill, etc. Sauna bath and shower room. Full C.H. Patio garden. Garage. Lease: 97 yrs. £65,000 to include excellent fitted carpets and curtains.
ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND.
8 Wellington Road.
St. John's Wood, London, N.W. 8.
Tel.: 586 3111.

One of the very few chances left to have on outskirts of the
Bois de Boulogne
LES LACS SAINT-JAMES
19, rue Saint-James
Neuilly
Luxurious apartments
Available in Summer 1973
cogepro
88, av. de Breteuil
75015 Paris 567.70.00

AV. d'IENA
58 avenue d'iéna
Prestigious address
LUXURIOUS OFFICES
for rent 3/6/9 years
Surfaces: 128 and 1000 m2
air conditioned
available immediately
Informations:
immovery
59, rue Desnouettes Paris 15e
tél. 533.68.91

BEACHFRONT LAND
MARBELLA AREA
—We have a beautiful parcel of land with 400 meters of sand beach frontage.
—It is located near Marbella Hilton Hotel on Spain's Glorious Costa del Sol.
—It is THE perfect position for 5-star HOTEL, holiday village, or luxury development.
Call: 38 18 29. Telex: 77098.
REAL ESTATE CONSULTANTS
P.O. Box 41.
Torremolinos (Malaga), Spain.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
83	64⅛	AbbtLb 1.10	25	42	74¾	71¼	74¾	+ 3⅛
53¾	45½	ACF Ind2.40	12	101	42	40½	42	+ 1⅛
18½	13½	AcmeClv .60	13	8	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
47⅛	21	AcmeMkt 1	22	16	23⅞	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
14¾	12⅛	AdmE 1.11e		27	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	7¼	AdM Mills .23	145	23	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
47½	25	Addrsso .60	10	210	24	22¼	22⅝	— 1⅜
27	12¾	dmiral	6	120	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
79⅝	54½	AetnaLf 1.68	11	164	65⅞	64⅞	65¼	+ ¾
60½	47½	AetnaLf pf 2		4	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
17	7⅞	Aguirre Co	34	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
31½	22¾	AhmanHF	8	31	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
22⅞	6⅛	Aileen Inc	16	162	6½	6	6	— ⅛
70⅛	53½	Air Prd .20b	25	76	75⅛	75	75⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	13⅛	Airco .80	9	214	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	AJ Industris	6	22	3	2⅞	2⅞	
35⅛	25	Akzona 1a	15	84	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
18	15	Ala Gas1.10	8	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
54⅞	19⅛	Alaska Intrs	15	86	29⅞	27⅞	29⅛	
29¼	20½	AlbertoC .32	17	14	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
17¾	11¼	Albtsn .36a	13	22	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	
27⅛	17½	AlcanAl .80	14	75	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	8	AlcoStd .36	8	42	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
40½	31¾	AlconLb .14	56	41	37½	36⅝	37	— ⅛
22¾	6⅛	Alexdrs .10e	27	66	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	AlisnM 2.91e	11	33	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
15	11⅛	AllALfe .24	23	43	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅛	AllegCp .28e	10	257	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	18¾	AllegLdlm 1	9	16	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
44½	38	AllegLd pf 3		1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	19¾	AllgPw 1.40	9	63	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
30½	14⅛	AllnGp 1.04t	12	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	26⅛	Allied Ch1.20	13	452	32⅛	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
45⅜	33½	All Mnt .45b	30	74	42	41⅜	42	
25	18¼	AlldMills .75	13	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
22¼	16⅛	Allied P .48	8	5	18	17⅞	18	
39⅞	27¼	AlliedSt 1.40	11	17	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Allied Super	14	77	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	AllisChl .25e	15	123	15⅛	15	15⅛	
22⅞	12⅛	AlrgIAt .48	11	18	12¾	12⅛	12¼	
19¼	13	AlphaPl .48	7	5	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
60	38⅛	Alcoa 1.80	10	60	51⅛	50⅛	50⅞	— 1
18¼	11⅛	AMBAC .50	11	28	12¼	11¾	12	+ ⅛
33¼	21¼	Amer E 1.20	8	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
57¼	41	AmEs pf2.60		1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
54¼	39¼	AmHes .30r	33	122	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
119¼	85¼	AmH pf3.50		31	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
47¼	29	AAI-Filt .42	26	172	27⅞	27⅞	28	— ⅛
9⅞	17⅛	Am Airlin	91	825	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	— ¼
14¼	8⅛	A Baker .20		10	9⅛	9½	9	— ⅛
47¼	39⅛	ABrnds 2.38	8	133	47⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
61½	51¼	AmBdst 1.28	15	102	58	57	57¼	— ½
51¼	21¼	AmBdM .23	18	23	24½	23¾	23⅞	— 1
36⅛	27	Am Can 2.20	10	74	32⅛	30¼	32¼	— ⅝
28½	24⅛	A Consfl.75		17	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	AmCem .25r	13	17	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
28½	22⅛	ACen'M 2.32	9	243	23	21⅛	21⅞	— 2⅛
28½	19¼	Am Chain 1	12	31	20¼	19⅛	20¼	+ ¼
42¼	28¼	ACyan 1.25	14	204	31½	30⅛	31¼	+ ¼
28¼	17⅛	Am Distil 1	18	39	27¼	26¼	25¼	— 1¼
61¼	42¼	AmDisTl .43	31	x11	56⅛	55	56¼	
13⅛	8⅛	ADualV .15e		32	9⅛	8⅛	8⅞	— ¼
13⅛	12¼	ADul pf.34a		12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
32	25¼	AmElP 1.30	10	193	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	2¼	AmExp Ind		20	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	7⅛	AmExp of		z410	8¼	8	8	
29	26	A GnB 2.05e		29	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
24⅛	19½	AGnCv .55a		29	23⅛	20	20	— ⅛
23¼	16	A Gnins .52	8	45	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
34⅛	26	A Gin pf1.80		40	28⅞	28⅛	28¾	— ⅛
17⅛	11¼	AHoist .45b	9	45	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
129	85	AHome 1.77	29	112	128⅛	126½	128	+ ⅛
55⅛	37⅛	AmHosp .28	46	115	46¼	45¼	45	
14⅛	9	AmInves .59	7	37	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	25	A Medicl .12	17	215	25	23½	24⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	7⅛	A Meicorp	7	126	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
35⅛	27	A MtlCl 1.40	13	113	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
97	84	A Clx pf5.25		3	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Am Motors	10	206	8	7⅛	8	
47	34⅛	ANatGs 2.30	9	98	43	39½	39⅞	— ⅝
27	14⅛	Am Seat .72	10	31	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
42½	25⅛	AmShip .28	11	33	25	24	24⅛	— ⅛
23½	17½	ASmlR 1.20	11	225	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
53⅛	2¼	AmSoAf .70		315	55⅛	54	55	+ 2¼
		AmSAf fn.70		53	53	48½	53	
16¼	10½	Am Stad .40	10	96	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
65⅛	53⅛	A S'd pf4.75		2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	26¼	AmSteril .52	22	142	33	31¼	31½	— 1¼
9⅛	5¼	AT&T w		827	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	AT&T w		827	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
55	47⅛	AmT&T 2.80	11	1244	51⅛	50¾	51⅛	+ ⅛
62⅛	57	AmT&T pf 4		143	60⅛	59⅞	60	— ⅛
14½	11¼	AWatWk .60	7	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17½	15	AW prf 1.25		z2390	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	14⅛	Amercn .65	7	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
25⅛	9	AmesD .15e	8	19	9	9	9	
22	16	Ametek .60a	8	31	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
67¼	33⅛	AMF In 1.09	11	55	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	25	Amfacin .64	12	25	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
132	63⅛	AMPInc .69	45	8	122¾	121½	122¾	+ ¾
8¼	6⅛	AmpPgh .36	8	23	7⅛	7½	7½	
15⅛	5	Ampx Corp		103	6⅛	6½	6½	
29½	9⅛	Amrep Corp	4	45	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
34¼	26⅛	Amstr 1.70	8	5	27¼	26¾	27⅛	+ ¼
10	8⅛	Amstr pf.68		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
45⅛	35⅛	Amstd 2.40	8	3	39½	39	39⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Amiel .20	10	43	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23½	15⅛	Anacon .2e5	11	131	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
38½	26⅛	Arch Hck 1	9	7	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
14½	5⅛	Ancorp .09b		61	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
57	42¼	AndCl 1.20b	8	20	47⅛	47	47¼	
23⅛	13⅛	Angelica .10	19	22	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Apach .20b	9	6	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27	18⅛	ApcoO .89t	10	15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	ApecoCp .16	19	62	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	17¼	APL Corp	9	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
25	14½	APL pfC1.06		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24	13⅛	APL pf B.E2		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15	6⅛	Acplio Mag	24	16	7	6⅛	7	— ⅛
127	122½	ARA Sv 1.22	29	47	141	139	140	— ¾
23	9⅛	ArcatN .14	10	8	9¾	9	9⅛	
34	26⅛	Arctall pf 2		4	26	26	26	— ⅜
25½	21¼	ArchDan .50	13	7	24⅛	24¾	24⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	7⅛	Arctic Entr	5	40	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅛	ArizPS 1.16	9	40	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	16	ArBest	9	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Arlans D St		8	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
24⅛	8⅛	Arlen RltyD	13	29	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
25⅞	16⅞	Armco Stl 1	9	82	22¾	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¼
31¾	28¾	Arm pf 2.10		3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
69¾	59½	Armr pf4.75		z10	63	63	63	
44⅛	24⅛	Armst Ck.80	17	108	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ¾
45	33¾	Arm Ru 1.60	7	14	35¾	35¼	35⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	Aro C .90b	9	2	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
30	20⅛	ArvinInd .52	17	46	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
35	22½	AshdOil 1.20	10	94	28⅛	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Assd Brew		2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
59⅞	42⅛	AsdDG 1.30	15	341	46¼	45¼	45⅞	— ½
35½	28⅛	AssdS 1.20b	10	5	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
15⅛	6½	Asd Transp		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	11	Athlone .40b	8	25	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24	20⅛	AtlcMt 2.28e	9	77	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
24	23¼	AtlCyEl 1.47	9	29	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
82⅛	47⅛	Atl Richfl 2	20	551	68⅛	67½	68	— ⅛
58⅛	42½	AtRc pf2.80		86	53½	52	52⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Atlas Corp	83	24	2½	2⅛	2½	
15	6⅛	ATO Inc .12	11	44	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
99⅛	65	Autom Data	57	35	76½	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	Automtn In	14	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Avco Corp	5	58	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
6	3	Avco Cp wt		48	3⅛	3	3	
52⅛	42¾	Avco pf3.20		6	43⅛	43	43	
44	21	AveryPd .25	45	14	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	25½	Avisinc .30e	24	25	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
15½	10⅛	Avnetinc .0	8	125	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
139¾	94	AvonPd 1.40	62	112	134¼	131¼	134¼	+ 2
30	16⅛	AztcOil 1.12t	59	69	22¼	22	22	— ⅛

B

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35½	23¼	BabckW .55	14	112	27⅛	26¼	26½	— ½
15⅛	7⅛	acheC .10e	5	47	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ¼
39⅛	22⅛	Baker In .16	30	47	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
78¼	39⅛	BakOilT .70	30	62	67	66⅛	66⅛	— 1
34⅞	32⅛	BakrOilT wi		16	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
33⅞	27¼	BalGE 1.96	10	101	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
30	22	BanCal 1.34	11	4	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
72⅛	51⅞	Bandag Inc	47	59	61	60¼	60¼	— 1½
79½	9⅛	Bangr Punt	9	85	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	2	BangP pf2		3	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
44	37⅛	Bnk of NY 2	9	10	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
38¾	21	Bnk ofV .80	15	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
69¾	52¾	BankTr 3	9	51	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅜
53¾	35⅛	BarOil 1.64t		6	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
42	31⅞	BrdCR .13a	45	95	32¾	32¼	2¾	— 1¼
30½	27½	BarnM 2.60e	10	40	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
9¾	7½	BasicInc .40		8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
15½	9⅛	BatesM .20e	17	12	12½	12	12	— ⅜
19⅞	14⅞	Bate Mf pf 1		2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
46¼	25½	BathInd .2	9	221	25¾	25¼	25⅜	
65¾	23⅛	BauschL .42	17	235	23⅛	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
41⅛	25⅛	BaxtLa .15	73	91	56¼	55⅛	56¼	
13⅜	11⅛	Bay Cls .50	11	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
61	37⅜	Bearings .52	20	6	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	— ⅛
30¼	26¼	BeatFd .62	19	148	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
59	36¾	Beckmn .50	26	7	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
50⅞	33⅛	BectDic .35	29	110	38⅛	37¼	37½	+ ⅜
25⅞	18	BeechA .65	10	20	18⅞	18½	18¾	
21½	12⅞	BelcoPt .25r	10	12	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
30⅞	22⅞	Belden 1.20	11	7	26¾	25¾	6¾	+ ⅞
73⅞	33⅞	BellHow .65	14	103	42⅞	41⅞	42	
28	16¾	BemisCo .80	9	52	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— 1¼
52⅞	40¾	Bendix 1.60	12	80	43¼	41½	43	+ ⅜
79½	62	Bendix pf 3		5	65	65	65	— 1½
55⅞	38⅛	BenefIC 1.10	11	103	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
63½	57	Benef pf4.50		z60	59	58½	59½	— 1½
117½	90	Benef pf4.30		14	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	32	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z20	32½	32½	32½	
9⅞	3¼	Benguet	8	320	4⅛	3¾	4	+ ⅜
		Benguet fn		12	4	3⅞	4	
26¾	13½	Berkey Pho	12	34	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
34⅝	25¼	BethSt 1.40a	9	318	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
56½	40	BigThr .52b	22	20	45¼	46⅛	46¼	— ⅝
119½	77	BlckDkr 1b	52	58	118	116	116¼	— ¼
22⅜	9½	BlairJhn .48	7	28	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
24¼	16¼	Bliss Laug 1	7	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
42½	10⅛	BlockHR .24	21	196	14⅜	14	14½	— ⅝
52¾	25⅞	Blue Bell .65	12	34	33	31½	31¾	— 1¼
17¾	7⅞	Bobbie Brks	9	31	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
26¾	19	Boeing C .40	20	129	23⅛	21¾	21¾	
20⅞	9	Boise Cas		460	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	Bond Ind		21	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
33⅞	23⅜	BkMnth 1.38	9	10	24¼	23½	23½	— 1
32⅛	24⅝	Borden 1.22	13	200	28½	28⅛	28¼	
38⅝	29⅛	BrgWar 1.35	10	332	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ¼
20⅞D	1½	Bormans		6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
40½	33⅜	BosEd 2.44	10	17	36	35⅜	35¾	— ¼
20⅛	12⅞	BranAir .50t	15	249	13⅞	13⅛	13	— ⅛
63⅞	25	Briggs 1.20a	16	21	59	58½	58⅞	+ ½
73¼	55⅞	Brist M 1.20	25	209	66½	65⅛	66	— 1
49¾	40¼	BristM pf 2		5	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞	— ¼
45⅛	31⅜	BdwyHl .70	22	13	39⅞	38	39	— ⅜
31⅝	21¼	BrkwyGl .72	7	133	22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅜
26⅝	22⅞	BklyUG 1.72	10	11	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
13¼	7	Brown Co	12	17	12⅞	12⅞	12½	— ⅛

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40⅞	29¾	BrwnG 1.50	10	12	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
18⅞	11½	BwnShp .2	31	5	12¾	12⅛	12¾	
39¼	24⅛	BrwnFor .08	33	69	28	27⅛	27½	— ⅞
55⅞	26	Brunswk .24	14	189	27¾	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
35	22	BrushW .40	9	17	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
0	22¼	Bucy Er1.20	12	62	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	13⅞	BuddCo .40	6	32	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
7¼	6⅞	BudCo pf.60		1	7	7	7	
47⅜	24¾	BuffFor d.20	13	2	2⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
19⅞	13⅛	BulovaW .60	10	7	16½	16¼	16¼	
42⅛	26¼	Bunk pf1.50		20	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
40	30	Burl Ind1.40	15	202	32½	31⅜	32	— ½
50½	39	BurlNr 1.50	d10	70	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
8⅞	7½	BurlNr pf.55		20	8	7⅞	7⅞	
41½	25⅜	Burndy .70	17	25	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	— ⅛
297½	146	Burrghs .64	48	113	230¼	226½	229¼	+ 1⅜
13⅞	7	Bush Univ		3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛

C

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅜	23⅜	CabCb 2.12e	11	3	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
46⅜	32¼	CabotCp .8	9	48	33⅛	32¼	33⅛	+ 1
16	6	Cadence Ind	6	16	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Caesars Wrl	9	65	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5⅛	5¼	Cal Fmanl	7	19	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
13	8¼	Callahn Mn	35	256	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
45¼	12	CampR .50a	37	148	44¼	43	43⅞	+ 1⅛
		CmR fn.50a		4	41⅞E	1⅛	1⅞	
35	25¼	CampS 1.18	15	130	33⅜	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	5⅛	Can Brew	27	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
193	14¼	CdnPac .70e	17	101	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	
		Cd P fn.70e		6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅞	13½	CanalR 1.10	17	2	16	16	16	
64¼	48	Cap CBdcg	23	94	53½	53	53⅛	— ½
13⅛	22¼	CapitHol .26	21	212	31	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅜
75	58	Carbrn 1.60	14	15	64	63	63	— 1½
25	19½	Carlisle .62	11	7	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
85	72	CaroC&Oh 5		z120	76½	75½	76½	+ ½
32½	24	arFLt 1.52	9	76	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
27	18	CARPTech 1	9	2	23¼	23	23¼	+
31	22¼	CarrirCp .43	17	72	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	15⅛	CarrGl 1.27e		5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
31⅛	17⅛	CartWa .40a	14	47	20½	19½	20½	+ ⅜
27⅛	14⅛	CastleC .60b	11	34	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
70⅛	45¾	CaterTr 1.40	18	263	66¼	65½	65¾	— ½
41¾	4¼	Camsh Cm	3	149	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	CCI Corp		37	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
22⅛	13½	CCICo pf		4	15⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
27	21¼	CscoCor .97	8	17	21⅜	21	21¼	
73	31¼	CelanseCo 2	9	4704	32	30⅜	31¾	
63¼	55½	Celn pfA4.50		5	58½	58¼	58½	
30	17⅛	Cencln .10h	13	113	19	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
38¼	23	Centex .03e	19	26	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
26	21¼	CenHud 1.52	7	15	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
28¼	22	CenIllLt 1.60	9	23	24½	24	23⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	CenIlPS 1.20	10	21	17⅛	16E	17	— ⅛
26	19⅛	CenLaE 1.08	13	10	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	
19⅛	16⅛	CNMPw 1.26	11	12	18	17⅞	18	
53	39½	CenSoW 2.16	14	169	45⅞	45⅜	45⅝	+
39⅞	22⅞	Cent Soyal	12	21	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
2½	16⅜	CenTlUt .96	13	162	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
17¾	12⅛	CerroC .40a	10	44	16	15¾	16	— ⅛
26⅛	16¼	Crt-teed .43	7	74	16⅛	15⅞	16½	+ ¼
59⅞	34½	Crt-ted pf.90		2	31¼	31¼	31¼	— 3¼
35⅛	25	Cessna .80	13	48	28⅞	28	28⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	Chadbrn Inc		24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5¼	2	Chadbrn pf		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
30½	16⅛	Chmplnt .84	10	203	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
76	71¼	Chml pf5.50		z140	73½	72¼	73½	+ ½
31½	19⅛	Chml pf1.20		50	23⅛	20½	20⅜	
34⅜	29	Chartr NY2	10	35	34⅛	33½	34⅛	¼
13	10⅛	ChaseFd 72		x21	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
66¾	52	ChasManh 2	11	190	53½	52⅞	53	— ⅛
70	46½	ChsT 4.78e	13	53	65⅛	64	64⅞	+ ⅜
18	10	Chelsea .20	6	14	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
28½	18	Chemetn .80	9	33	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
59½	47	ChmNY 2.88	10	87	49¼	48¼	48⅞	— ⅛
38	30⅛	ChesV 1.60	11	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
59	43⅛	ChsOh 3.35e	6	43	48⅜	48	48⅛	— ¼
92	56½	Chsbgh 1.08	40	94	90	89½	87⅞	— ⅛
11¾	9¼	ChEalll .10a	9	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
14	5⅛	ChiMilw Cp		11	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
25¼	13	Chi Mi.w pf		3	13⅛	13	13	— ½
48¼	38½	ChiPneuT 2	15	16	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
29	17½	ChRP ct UP			18½	18	18½	+ 1
11⅛	6	ChcFull .20r	23	13	6½	6	6	— ½
27⅛	4⅝	Chris Craft		18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	ChrCft pf.20		1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Chrmall .60		42	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
130	78	Chroml pf5		1	80	80	80	— ⅛
44½	28	Chrysler 1	8	752	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
16½	12	Chrysler wt		267	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅜
25⅛	22	ClMlg 2.84e	10	48	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.30	10	4	21	21⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	CinnGE 1.64	10	97	24¼	23⅞	24	—
73¼	64	CinG pf4.75		z160	66½	65½	65½	+ 1¼
61¼	54½	CinGE pf 4		z30	5½	56	6	— ¼
45¼	31½	Cinmllc 1.40	77	7	34¼	34½	34½	— ⅛
55⅛	42⅛	CIT Finl 2	10	72	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅛
136	11b	CIT pfB5.50		1	111	111	111	
53½	34⅛	CitiesSv 2.50	12	92	48½	47¾	48	— ¼
39¾	28	CitSoR 2.62e	13	60	38½	37¾	38	
22⅛	12½	CityInvst .54	6	132	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
13⅞	3¼	City Inv wt		2	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
39½	27⅛	CityIn pf B2		46	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅜
60¼	45¼	Clark E 1.50	15	63	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅜
28⅛	12⅛	Clark Oil .40	17	76	21½	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
67½	53⅛	ClevClf 1.72	11	65	64⅞	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
38¾	31¼	ClvElIl 2.32	10	78	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ¼
105¼	130	CIE:Il pf7.56		z70	105¼	105¼	105¼	
53	40⅜	CloroxCo .52	38	223	44⅛	43½	43½	— ⅜
24⅞	14¼	CluetPea .90	10	193	14⅞	14	14	— ⅜
18	14⅛	CluetlP pf1		17	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
92	47⅛	CMIInv Cp	37	62	67½	66	66¼	— 1½
27	15⅛	CNA Fin .54	7	163	16¼	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	21⅛	CNA pfA1.10		52	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
55¼	24⅛	Coast SlGas	12	122	26	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
4	35¼	CstSG pf1.83		45	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	— ⅞
57½	31½	CsSG pf1.19		13	32¼	32⅜	32¼	— ⅛
19¼	112½	CocaCol 1.64	5	128	143½	142½	143	— ¾
33⅞	19½	CocaBtlg .34	28	284	23¼	22¼	21¼	+ ⅛
38½	21½	ColdwBk .28	10	2	23⅞	22½	2¼	
35	1½	Clecoln .06	34	16	23	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅜
103	57½	ColgPal 1.51	29	91	97½	96	96	— 1¼
32¼	13⅜	CllnsAik .56	9	100	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
23½	13⅜	Collins Fd	16	48	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
27¼	13⅛	Collins Rad		25	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
68	49	ColnlPen .15	54	597	57¼	57¼	57⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	18½	ColonSt 1.04	9	27	20½	20⅛	20¼	
25½	15½	Colt Ind .70	10	230	19½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅞
55⅜	48¾	Colt I pf4.25		1	53	53	53	
23	19⅞	Colt I pf1.60		4	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ¼
63	44⅜	CBS 1.46	15	597	44⅛	43	44½	+ ½
35⅜	27	ColGas 1.90	10	44	32⅛	32	32⅛	
14⅞	7⅜	Colum Pict		94	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
30¼	25⅞	ColSOh 1.92	10	66	27⅛	26⅞	27	
75½	49⅞	CmbEn 1.45	14	65	56⅜	55½	55⅜	— ⅜
29½	16½	ComlSol .40	26	26	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
23¼	14¾	Cmns pf.90		1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
43⅛	32	ComwE 2.20	0	962	3¼	33¼	33½	— ⅜
14⅝	10⅜	ComE A wt		81	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	10⅛	omEdB wt		30	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
28¼	26¼	ComwE pf 2		4	27⅞	27½	27⅛	— ⅛
27¼	24⅜	ComE pf1.90		18	26⅛	26⅛	24⅜	
25½	21½	ComE pf1.42		47	2⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	7⅛	CmwlO .18t	95	155	7⅜	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
31⅞	18	ComO pf1.72		11	23⅞	20⅜	20⅛	— ⅛
13¼	4⅛	Comput Sci		130	4½	4¼	4¼	
28¼	10	Compig Soft	8	363	10⅜	10	10½	
75⅞	52	Comsat .55	22	53	55	54	55	+ ½
17⅞	14½	ConAgr .49r	9	20	16⅛	16	16⅛	
26½	20	CneMill 1.08	7	16	21	20	20	— ⅛
31⅛	22½	ConnM 1.89e	15	21	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
37⅜	22½	Conrac .60	13	30	24	23	23⅛	— ⅜
27½	24	Cn Edis 1.80	11	116	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
90½	80	Cn Edis pf 6		4	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	
71½	64⅜	Cn Edis pf 5		8	65⅞	66⅝	66⅞	
65	59¼	CnE pfC4.65		z102	62	62	62	+ 1
48	33⅛	CnsFds 1.30	15	72	39⅞	39¼	39¾	+ ½
121	90¼	Con F pf4.50		11	105¼	102⅞	104	— ¼
23⅞	17¼	ConFrgh .52	9	104	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¾
32	26¾	CnNatG 2.03	9	68	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
33	26¾	Cns Power 2	10	71	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	— ⅛
105	97	CnPw pf7.45		13	103½	103¼	100½	+ ½
65	59¼	CnPw pf4.50		z150	62	62	62	
28⅛	13¼	Cont Air Lin	17	563	14⅛	13	13	— 1¼
34⅞	26¼	Cnt Can 1.60	9	229	27¾	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ContCopp		7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
16½	12⅞	ClCop pf1.25		250	13⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
48	37⅞	ContCp 2.16	8	109	42	41½	41½	— ¼
53½	44½	Cl C pfA2.50		11	46½	46	46½	— ½
52½	45⅞	Cl C pfB2.50		5	47	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
34½	19	CntllR 1.86e	11	36	23⅛	22½	2½	— ¼
44	25⅛	ContOil 1.50	11	254	9⅞	38⅝	39	— ⅜
61¼	36¼	ContOil pf 2		1	54½	54½	54½	— 2
16½	10⅜	Conl Stl .40	9	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
27	19½	Cont Tel .84	14	64	22⅞	22¼	22⅛	+ ½
77⅜	42½	Conrol DAT					46	49
60	54½	CnDt pf4.50		z200	58	57⅜	58	+ ¼
35⅜	29⅜	Cnwood 1.90	9	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	10	CookUnit .50	7	77	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
37½	18⅛	Cooperin .60	13	122	35	34⅛	34⅞	— ⅜
32¼	23¼	CoperL 4.73t	28	43	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
22¼	15¾	CoopT 1.06e	8	62	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅜
22⅛	18⅜	CopT pf1.25		1	21½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
26½	23½	Copelnd .32	16	9	23⅜	23¼	3½	— ¼
30⅜	15⅛	Copp Rnge		50	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
32½	18⅜	CopwSll 1.28	7	33	28⅛	27⅞	28	
316½	183	CrGlW 2.50a	38	33	294¼	291¼	291¾	— 3½
121⅛	117¼	CornGlW wi		10	118¼	117½	117½	— ½
30⅞	22	Cousin 2.02e	14	22	29	28⅞	28¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Cowles Com	17	53	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
51	29⅝	Cx Bdcst .33	17	26	31½	30⅜	30⅞	— ⅜
36¼	28¼	CPCInt 1.77	11	227	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	16	CranCo .85a	8	6	23	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
30½	20½	CredFin .76	10	19	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
12⅛	10⅜	CredFin wi		5	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
38⅛	28⅜	CrckNtl 1.66	9	24	29⅞	29½	29½	
25½	17	CrompK .80	9	7	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
28⅜	17⅜	CrousHn .54	17	15	24⅛	24	24	— ¼
27½	18½	Crwn Cork	15	68	24⅞	24¼	24½	
34½	24½	CrwZell 1.20	14	91	26⅞	25⅞	26	— 1
43¾	28½	CTSCorp .50	10	4	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	— ¼
23⅜	14	Culligan .30	18	25	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅞
67⅞	41⅞	CumEn .28a	34	39	42⅞	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅜
59½	13⅛	CurtissWrt	46	950	32¼	29¼	32½	+ 1⅜
73	17⅛	CurtlsWr a		1	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
54½	35	CutlerH 1.38	13	3	41¼	40¼	41¼	— ⅛
2	15⅜	CyclopsCp 1	7	8	25½	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	29¾	Cyprs Min 1	13	155	34½	33¾	33¾	— ⅜

D

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70⅜	48	Damn Corp	46	83	55¼	55	55⅜	+ ½
12⅞	8	DanRiv .40	16	126	11	10	10⅞	— ⅛
42¼	32⅜	DanaCp 1.36	10	x63	35⅞	34⅞	35⅛	— ⅜
57⅜	39⅛	Dortind .35b	16	104	39½	38	38⅜	— 1
60⅞	42¼	DartInd pf 2		7	43	42½	43	+ ⅛
22⅞	16⅞	DaycoC 1.14	6	19	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
25¼	13⅛	Daylin .24	8	73	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	20⅞	DaytHud .54	12	75	20½	19½	19⅞	— ⅞
26⅞	21¾	DaytPL 1.66	10	14	23⅞	23½	23⅛	
31¼	14	DeanWt .40	1	67	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
7	35⅞	Deer Co 1.08	11	484	47¾	46⅞	47⅛	— ⅞
19⅞	15½	DlmarP 1.16	9	35	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
27⅛	19½	Del Mnt 1.10	10	39	20⅜	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
67½	45½	Dlta Air .50	18	87	62¾	62	62⅛	— ⅜
11⅛	7⅜	Deltec Int	6	24	9	9	9	

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44¼	15⅞	Deltona Crp	6	90	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
41⅜	29½	DennMfg .80	10	19	31½	31	31	+ ⅛
23¼	0⅛	DenyInc .04	26	530	18	17⅛	17⅛	— 1⅛
57⅜	33⅛	Dentspl 1.02	22	9	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
75	63½	Dereco pf A		7	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
76	61½	Dereco pf B		8	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ⅜
20½	12⅜	DeSotoIn .40	12	22	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
22¼	19¼	DetEdis 1.40	9	58	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
120	113	Det E pf9.32		z10	119	119	119	
106	99	Det E pf7.68		z90	103½	103½	103½	+ ¾
104	96½	Det E pf7.45		z100	101¾	101	101¾	+ 1¾
86¾	76	Det E pf5.50		1	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ⅜
26¾	6⅛	Dexter C .25	19	142	19½	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
20¾	15	Dial Finl .54	10	129	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
43⅜	30	DimIntl 1.80	9	78	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
33⅞	29	Dia Sh pfC 2		1	33	33	33	— ¼
18⅛	15⅛	Dia pf D1.20		15	17	17	17	
13⅛	7⅜	Dictaphn .30	16	101	10¼	9¾	10¼	— ¼
55⅛	33½	Diebold .40b	25	25	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— 1⅜
17¼	11⅛	DiGorg .60	8	31	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
104⅜	69⅛	Digital Equp	61	232	98	97	97⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	8⅞	Dillngm .40	17	10	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
28¾	27	Dillngm pf 2		1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
39⅜	29⅛	Dillon .80b	20	31	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
123⅞	95	DisneyW 12	66	168	96½	95¾	95⅞	— ⅞
26	14⅛	Disston .09e	11	37	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	2¼	Diversfd In		10	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
30	25⅛	DivMg 2.63e	10	84	27½	27	27⅛	— ⅛
30	23	DrPepr .22	65	92	27¾	27	27⅛	— ⅛
8½	54	DomeM .80a	30	224	82	80½	81½	+ 2⅛
9⅞	8	DomF 1.01e		23	8⅜	8	8⅜	
13⅞	9	DonLufJ .12	9	12	9½	9¼	9¼	
28	17¾	Donnlley .48	74	282	22⅛	23	23	— ⅛
39¼	19⅛	Doric Co .32	8	84	22	21	21	— 1⅛
26½	13	Dorr Oliver	9	7	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Dorsey .10	6	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
109	78	DwChm 1.80	25	69	105⅛	104½	105¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	4⅛	DPF Inc		83	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	26½	DravCp 1.50	9	8	28⅞	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
53⅞	30¾	Dressln 1.40	15	74	45⅞	45	45⅛	
51¾	36¼	Dres pf 2.20		4	45	45⅛	45	— ⅛
46½	33⅜	Drsr pfb 2		12	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ⅜
24¼	21	DrxlB 1.96e		12	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅛
28	12⅛	DreyfusCp 1	6	56	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	21	Duk Pw 1.40	13	196	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
114½	108⅞	Duke pf8.70		z20	111½	111½	111½	
111	104	Duke pf8.20		z30	107	107	107	
81¾	63	DunBrd 1.64	30	50	83½	79½	79½	— ⅞
23¼	13⅛	Dupln Corp	34	14	11½	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅜
188	144¼	duPont 5.45e	20	x101	1762	175	175	+ ¼
26⅛	22½	DuqLt 1.72	10	62	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
10	1⅛	vlDynm Am		48	2	1⅞	2	

E

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31⅞	14⅛	eeast AIR Ln	12	489	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
38½	19⅛	EastGs .491	13	135	27¾	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
23½	19⅜	EastUll 1.53	10	12	21	20¾	20⅞	
151¾	93¼	EasKd 1.08a	42	652	145½	140¾	144¾	+ 1⅜
50	25⅛	Eaton 1.53a	9	85	35½	34¼	34⅞	— 1⅛
44⅜	27¼	Eclin Mt .32	34	79	37¾	37⅜	37½	
43½	25⅛	Eckrdlk .23	47	94	37⅛	35½	37⅛	— ½
44⅞	26½	EckdNC .24	29	2	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
47¾	35	EdlsnB 1.08	12	x2	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	13	EG&G 10	22	31	5	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
13½	5½	ELECT Assoc	19	24	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
65¾	42½	Electn Data	43	24	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	3¼	El Mem Mg		264	4¼	4	4⅛	
11¼	5⅞	ElMMag pf		19	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4	Elgin Nat		37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
39	12	Elixlr Ind	10	30	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
21¼	16⅛	ElPasoNG 1	8	104	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	30¾	EltraCp 1.28	8	177	31¾	31	31	— ⅝
96⅞	77¼	EmerEl 1.2	34	47	94½	94	94⅛	— ⅛
66⅛	54	EmE pfB.90		3	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
67	37	EmeryA .54	61	18	66½	66½	65⅞	— ⅛
17¾	12½	Emeryln .31	16	97	13½	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
40	26¾	Emhr 1.20b	9	19	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
6	4	EMlLtd .16e	16	23	4	4	4	
30	26½	EmDist 1.28	11	5	26⅞	25⅛	26⅞	
8	6¼	EmD %PF.%?			6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
15½	11⅛	EmpFin .68t	6	28	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
42⅛	10½	Empire Gs	8	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
32¼	19⅛	EnglhMn .40	16	112	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
9⅛	5⅞	Ennis Busn	12	35	6½	6¼	6⅛	
55	41⅝	Envirotch C	28	47	41	40⅛	40⅛	— 1½
22⅛	19⅛	Equimrk .90	7	185	16½	17¾	18	— 1⅛
36⅜	20¾	EquitGs 2.40	10	3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
31¾	25⅛	EquitL 2.31e	11	160	25⅞	25	25	— ½
46½	25½	EqutyF .19e	10	390	27½	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
49	27¼	ESBInc 1.28	10	31	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	— ⅛
16	8	Esquire .20	7	8	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
53¼	43	EssxInt 1.20	10	47	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— 1⅛
24⅜	22⅛	Essexint wi		2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
58	49	Essex pf2.84		1	50½	50½	50½	— 1
14⅛	7¼	Esterline .30	22	8	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
32½	23	EtylCp .90	6	202	27¼	26¾	27⅛	— ⅛
48	36¾	Ethyl pf2.40		3	42¾	42¼	42¼	— 1
28⅞	17¼	EvansPd .40	10	152	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
22½	16⅛	ExCellO .80	15	62	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
28⅞	11⅛	Exlndcare	12	9	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
95⅞	68	Exxon 3.80e	13	648	89¼	89⅛	89⅛	— ¼

F

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅛	11¼	Fabrge .40	8	36	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
64⅞	26½	Fairch Cam	38	905	61¾	59⅛	61	— ½
14½	9	Fair In .30e	7	33	10	9⅞	10	
20¼	11⅛	Fairmnt .50	10	49	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
16½	5	Falstaf Brw		25	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
14⅛	11	FmlyFin .60	8	24	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
15½	10½	Fanstel Inc	12	14	13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ¼
16½	7	Far Wst Fin	11	105	12½	12	12	— ½
30½	10⅛	Farah Mfg		30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
46⅛	24½	Fedders .50	127	134	24⅜	24	24½	— ⅛
36⅛	22¾	Federal 1.30	9	16	32⅛	31⅞	31¼	— 1¼
32⅛	26⅛	FedMog 1.80	10	11	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	FedN Mt .25	9	979	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	22½	FedPapBd 1	9	3	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
21½	17½	FPap pf1.20		x7	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
24⅛	23	FPap pf1.15		y70	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
18	9	FdSign S .32	21	15	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
59	43⅛	FdDSir 1.04	21	47	53½	49½	53⅛	— ⅛
11½	7¼	Federat Dv	26	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50½	31¼	Ferro Cp .76	12	83	40⅛	38⅛	39⅛	— 3
28⅞	15	Fibrebrd .76	9	13	16⅜	16½	16½	— ¼
38	23½	FldMt 3.14e	10	x55	34⅞	34½	34⅛	— ⅜
47⅞	38⅞	FldUB 2.20b	10	2	45⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	20¾	FieldtM 1.40	10	13	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
32⅞	20⅞	Filtrol 1.40	15	8	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	16½	FinFed 1.04t	7	16	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
27¾	20⅜	FIRSTONE						22⅛
34⅞	21¾	FstChr 1.50t	11	340	2⅜	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
62⅞	35⅜	FstChlC 1.62	13	61	55¼	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅞
29¾	22½	FstMt 2.25e	10	33	24¾	24⅛	24⅜	
50	36⅜	FstBos 1.62	10	45	38⅜	33	38⅜	⅛
83	43⅛	FstClt 1.32	19	357	71¾	71	71⅛	+ ½
42	32¼	FstNSIBn 2	9		34¼	3	34¼	+ ½
36½	17⅜	FstNatStr		8	19⅞	19⅛	19¾	— ⅛
52¾	36	FstPen 1.20	13	108	41⅜	40⅜	41¼	— ⅜
29⅛	23	FPaM 2.14e	11	28	25⅞	25⅝	25⅜	+ ¼
13¾	11⅛	FstURE .92	15	18	12	11⅞	12	
14⅞	9⅞	FstVaBk .44	12	15	12½	12¼	12⅜	
42¾	31½	FstWsB 1.72	10	2	39¾	39¾	39½	— ¼
69½	43¼	Fischbch .94	24	6	63⅛	63¾	63¼	— ¼
23½	15⅜	FishrFd .23r	10	98	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	— ½
23⅞	8⅛	Fishr Sci .16	12	22	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
49½	14½	FleetEnt .12	12	810	15	214	14	— 1½
15¾	10	Fleming .50	8	8	11	10¾	10¾	
35½	21¼	Flintkote 1	7	56	21⅛	20½	21¼	— ⅜
94	65½	Fnt pfA 4.50		z500	67¼	69	67	— 1
44	32½	Fnt pfB 2.25		1	37¾	37¾	37⅜	— ½
3	26¼	FlaE Coast	10	11	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	— ½
24¼	16½	FlGas .65	9	30	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
54½	36¾	FlaPow 1.80	11	45	42¾	42	42⅛	— ⅞
44⅜	28	FlaPwL 1.10	13	22	36⅞	36½	36¼	+ ½
44⅞	24⅛	FlSteel 1.08	6	x11	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
36½	17⅛	FlurCp 1.66t	47	67	33½	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
60½	47¾	Fluor pfB 3		1	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
50⅛	27⅛	FlyTg pf1.20		15	37⅜	36	36¼	— 1⅛
28⅛	19	FMC Cp .85	9	545	23⅛	19⅜	23	
42½	35½	FMC pf2.25		6	37½	36½	37½	+ 1½
17¼	8⅛	FdFair .20r		16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
14	10½	FootCB .60	11	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
13¼	6¾	Foote Min		14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
24¾	13⅞	FooteMin pf		21	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅜
82⅞	61	FordM 2.80	8	292	69⅞	69	69¼	— ¼
28	17	ForM Ks .84	7	169	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
45⅛	31½	FMK pf1.80		21	32¼	31	31	— 1¼
61⅞	46½	FtHowP .64	31	12	62¾	61⅛	62½	+ ⅞
27⅛	19¼	Fost hl .80	11	39	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	15¼	Fst Whl pf 1		5	17¼	17½	17½	+ ¼
41⅞	23	Foboro .40	30	71	29	23¼	28½	— ½
25⅛	15½	FrnklnM .20	18	160	16	15⅛	15⅜	— 1
19⅞	13	Frank St .40	7	5	10⅜	13⅛	13½	
29⅛	17⅜	FrepMin .80	24	207	27⅞	26½	26⅛	— ½
45½	29¼	Fruehf 1.70	10	124	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	
27⅞	14⅛	Fuqual .83t	7	246	14½	14	14¼	— ⅜

G

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32¼	19¾	Gab Ind	7	17	19½	19¾	19⅜	— ½
15	3⅞	GAC Corp		75	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
27	15¼	GAF Crp .49	9	57	16⅛	16	16⅛	
33⅞	22⅞	GAF pf 1.20		22	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
44	25½	Gam Sk 1.50	8	5	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
43¾	26¾	GmS pf 1.60		6	31¼	31	31	— ½
44⅞	33⅜	Gannett .25	36	66	43¾	43	43	— 1
30⅞	22½	GardDen .70	14	61	23⅞	22¼	22⅞	— 1½
23¼	16¾	Garlock .84	9	9	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ¼
18⅞	15	Gas Svc 1.12	10	11	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	7⅜	Gateway In	7	10	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
14⅜	7½	GCA Corp	27	23	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
17	13⅛	Geminl Cp		16	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	GnAln 2.31e		6	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
56⅞	34⅜	GAmO .347B					47¼	47½
56⅞	35⅛	GAmO .347B					47¼	47½
55	39½	GATran 1.68	13	232	44¼	43⅜	43¾	+ ¼
69½	52	GATn pf2.50		1	56	56	56	+ ½
15⅞	13⅞	GenBanc .74	8	18	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
28⅜	19	Gen Battery	9	52	25	24⅜	24⅛	— ⅛
23	13	GCable .80	12	459	13¼	12¾	13	— ¼
28⅜	16⅜	GenClg 1.20	10	9	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	1¼	G Deel .63t	6	3	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
34⅞	19⅜	Gen Dynam	8	80	20¼	19⅜	20⅛	+ ⅜
75⅞	58⅛	GnElec 1.40	23	618	68⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅝
10½	6⅞	GFirpfg .10e	162	47	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
36¼	23½	GnFood 1.40	12	292	27⅞	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
27⅞	10⅛	Gen Host	10	26	13⅛	13⅛	13	
32⅞	23⅞	Gn Inst .50t	22	104	22⅞	21½	22⅛	+ ½
42½	36	Gnlnstr pf 3		2	38⅞	38⅝	38⅛	— ⅜
49½	33½	GnMedic .12	31	24	35¾	35	35	
67⅞	53⅞	GenMills 1	21	895	58½	57	58¼	— ⅜
84¾	71¾	GnMot 4.45e	9	870	74⅞	74¼	74⅜	— ⅛
80½	74½	GnMot 5pf 5		17	77¾	77¼	77½	+ ¼
33	14⅛	GenPort .80	9	87	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
24	20½	GPubUt 1.60	9	233	21¼	20⅞	21	
	6⅛	Gen Refract		21	64	¼	6⅜	
59¼	34	GnSignal .65	20	34	48⅞	47½	48½	— ⅜
10	3⅛	Gn Stl Ind		7	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
33	25⅜	GTel El 1.60	0	474	281	27⅞	28	
333	12¼	Genesco .66		174	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅜
18¼	12⅜	Genstar .70	10	2	18	18	18	
50⅜	36½	GenuinPt .47	40	113	45¾	45⅜	45¼	— ¼
50½	30¾	GPacif .80b	17	219	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
106¾	103	GPow pf7.72		z100	102½	102½	102½	— ⅜
43	21⅜	Gerber 1.35	10	37	22	21½	21½	— ½
116	66	GettyO 1.21e	27	239	111	109	110	— 1⅛

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅞	13⅛	GlanPC .50	7	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
25	20½	GlbFin 1.12t	8	11	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	8	Gidd Lewis		25	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
32⅞	21½	GiffdHil .45e	9	17	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	14⅛	Gilbert Flex	14	97	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
66⅛	32¼	Gillette 1.40	22	347	58⅛	57⅜	58⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	20	Gimbel Br 1	13	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	14	Ginos Inc	25	40	25¼	25	25	— ¼
43⅞	25⅛	GleasnW .44	24	15	30½	30	30	— ⅛
26⅞	15½	Gibal Marin	14	95	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
43	24⅛	Globe U .60	11	12	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	14½	GoldnWt Fn	15	226	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
32¼	25⅛	Goodrich 1	7	336	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
33½	25⅛	Godyear .92	9	481	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	19½	GorJwlA .24	16	118	23⅞	20	20	— ⅜
0⅜	29⅜	Gouldinc 1	11	37	30	29⅛	29⅞	— ¼
30⅛	24⅛	Grace 1.50	12	16	27⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
22¼	16⅞	GrnbyM .60	18	2	196	19½	19½	— ⅛
22	13½	GrandUn .80	11	30	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
26⅞	18¾	Granitv 1.20	7	8	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
48¾	34¾	GranlW 1.30	14	42	35½	35	35⅜	+ ¼
41¾	22	GrayDr 1.20	10	75	23⅞	23	23¼	
40⅞	28½	GtAMt 2.79e	13	x30	35⅞	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅜
22	15⅞	Grt AtlPac		16	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
39¾	25	GtLkD 1.20a	16	1	28	28	28	— ¼
11⅛	9⅛	GtNrir 1.30e		5	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
57	49½	GtNNek 1.60	14	12	49	48¼	49	
23	23	GNN pf .60		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
36	23¾	GtWFin .30e	10	115	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
15½	6⅛	Gt Wn Unit		7	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
21⅞	12⅛	GtWnUnt pf		23	19½	19½	17½	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Gtr Wash In		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
30¼	22	GrenGiant 1	11	42	24½	4	24	
23¼	16⅛	Greyhd 1.04	9	123	16⅛	16	16½	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Greyhndwt		30	4	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
25½	12¼	Grolier .50	7	x49	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	8⅛	Grumma n		65	8¾	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
45⅛	19⅛	Guarduan In	22	257	22⅞	20⅛	22⅛	— 2⅛
48⅛	24⅛	GurMl 4.30e	10	37	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
59¼	41½	GlfLHo'd .90	9	134	45½	45	45¼	— ⅛
30	22	GulfOil 1.50	12	865	26¼	25¾	26	— ⅛
10¾	5¼	Gulf Resrce	17	529	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
15⅛	7½	GlfRes pfA		79	13	12⅛	12⅞	+ 1⅛
167	9⅛	GfR pfB.52k		22	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
24½	17⅛	GStUtil 1.04	12	25	19⅛	19⅛	9⅛	
64½	58½	GltSU pf4.40		z150	61	60	6	+ ⅛
44¼	27⅛	GulfWn .64	7	289	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ¼
15⅛	7⅛	GlfWind wt		337	7⅛	7	7	
81½	56¼	GlfW pf 3.8		1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	6¼	Gulton Ind	23	36	6½	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛

H

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36	17¾	HalPrint.80	7	4	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
165	67¼	Halburt 1.05	38	172	146½	144	144	— 2¼
23⅜	13⅛	HamPap .50	22	40	15¼	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
15¾	8⅞	Hamond .40	10	22	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
42¼	10⅛	Hndlmn .6	20	24	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	14¼	Han Ha .72	16	121	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	14	HanesCo .6	7	24	15	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
61⅞	47¼	HanaM 1.35	24	5	55⅛	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
47	25⅜	Harcourt 1	10	9	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
22	10⅞	Hardees .16	17	149	12	10⅞	12	— ⅜
26⅞	13⅛	Hrnlschfg 1	8	10	24	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
59	43¼	Harris Int 1	18	33	42½	42	42	— 1¼
23¼	18⅛	Harsco p 1	8	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	KaisCem .50	9	54	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
37½	22	HrtSMrx .60	13	250	23	22	22	
34½	22⅞	HallEl 1.56	11	9	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
25⅞	4⅛	HCA Ind		9	20½	19⅛	20½	+ ⅛
63	36⅞	HelthTex .24	34	15	53½	53	53⅛	
27⅞	18⅛	Hecksin .08	17	33	23¾	23	23⅛	— ⅛
20	13	HclaM .33t	41	211	23	19	20	+ 1¼
47½	37¼	HenzHJ 1.04	14	144	43	42¼	43	
37⅞	27⅛	HelenzR .76	15	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Helene Curt		8	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
41	24⅛	Hellerlnt .84	17	235	35⅞	35	35⅜	— ⅜
175	11	Hller pf4.C7		3	153	151	151	— 1½
24⅜	13⅛	HelheP .50	8	5	14	13⅜	14	— ⅛
36½	28⅜	Helmer Pay	17	99	31⅛	30	30¼	— ¼
4⅞	2⅞	Hemisph Cp		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Heminc .60e		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
78	52½	Hercue .72	20	145	72⅛	7	72	— ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	HershF 1.10	12	40	23⅛	20	20	— ⅛
65⅛	48½	Heublein .92	26	273	53⅛	53	53	— ⅛
94⅛	45½	Hew Pck .2	59	397	93⅛	87	87½	— 3½
17⅛	6½	High Voltg		15	7	6⅛	6⅞	— 2
63	31½	Hilton Htl 1	16	97	32⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind		19	5½	5	5	
33	33	HobrtMf .64	27	25	30⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
35½	27⅛	HoerWal .97	14	173	29⅛	28½	28¼	
31⅛	12	Holt Eletrn	9	31	13⅛	12½	13⅛	
53⅛	32⅞	HolidyIn .27	33	692	33	32	32½	— ⅞
19½	13	HolySg .8e	7	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
17	108	Honywll 1.40	25	205	109⅛	105⅞	107⅛	— ⅛
44⅜	32	HovrBl 1.20	11	15	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
44¼	10½	Horizon Cp	11	68	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
20¼	15	Hospit Afil	13	15	16¼	15⅛	16	— ⅛
45½	26¾	HspAm .66e	26	43	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅛
41¼	21½	Host Intl .36	21	6	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
25½	14⅛	Hug Miff .20	15	10	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29	6	Houe Fbric	13	75	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
40	26½	HoushF .86	17	534	27¼	27	26⅞	— ⅜
64½	46	HouF pf2.50		34	47½	47	47	+ 1
69⅛	59⅛	HouF pf2.27		11	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
56⅞	42⅜	HousLP 1.40	15	220	48½	43	43⅜	+ ½
66½	4	HouNGs .67	21	63	63	59⅞	60	+
68½	48⅞	HouG pd2.50		12	61½	61	61⅛	+ ⅜
34⅞	22⅞	HowJohn .16	37	441	25⅞	28	28	— 2¼
18½	13¼	Howmet .75	8	22	12⅞	11⅞	12½	+ ⅛
22⅞	19⅛	Hubbd 1.25e	13	34	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	18⅜	HudBay .80e	16	23	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
14½	8⅛	HughHat .40	9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22	16½	Hunt Cm .16	28	64	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	13⅛	HutmEF .64e	45				12⅛	13⅛
39	25⅜	HuycCp .24a	34	42	31	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	9½	Hydrml .12e	17	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛

I

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35⅝	29½	IdahoP 1.76	10	111	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
15⅛	15	IdealBas .70	10	85	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
89⅞	78	Ideal pf 4.75		1	79	79	79	— ⅛
28⅛	7	IdeaToy .50t	11	23	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
37⅜	23½	IllCet 1.52	7	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
65⅛	49⅛	IllCen pf3.50		27	50½	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	26⅜	IllPowr 2.20	13	47	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	28	IllPow pf2.10		z240	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ 1
21⅛	13⅛	Imprl c Am		190	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
54⅞	37½	INA Cp .50	8	354	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
16½	8⅛	Incme Capit		1	9	9	9	
11¼	9⅞	IncCCu .60e		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
33⅜	22½	Indian H .80	8	13	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	23½	IndnaG 1.84	9	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	24¼	InplsPL 1.62	8	13	26	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
45	21⅜	IndstNat .96	13	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
71	55	IngerR 2.16	15	30	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞	+ ½
48⅜	42	IngR pf2.3		179	45⅛	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
37	30	Inland Stl 2	9	72	31¼	30⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	8¼	Inmont .15e	8	24	8⅛	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Insllco .70	9	89	12	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24	17⅛	Insc pfA1.25		3	18	17⅛	17⅛	
52½	32⅜	InpirCop 2	9	47	50½	49⅞	50⅞	+ 1⅛
19⅞	16⅛	Instit Inv	10	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
55⅜	42⅜	Interco 1.28	14	34	51½	51⅛	51⅛	
32½	26⅛	Intrkin 1.80	8	22	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
456½	331⅛	IBM 5.60	40	315	445	433½	444	+ ¼
36⅛	11⅛	InfChm Nuc	56	812	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ 1¼
97	53	IntFlaF .43b	77	82	95	93	94½	— ⅛
40½	26⅛	IntHar .40a	9	173	35¼	34⅛	34⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	InHold 1.53e		10	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅜	Int Indust		354	3	3	3	
15⅜	7	IntlndA pf		5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	15	IntMlnC .40	14	163	27¼	26¼	27	+ ⅛
13½	7⅛	Int Mng	131	203	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	24½	IntMltl 1.25	12	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
36⅜	25⅜	Int Nickel 1	22	454	33⅞	33⅛	33¼	— ⅛
43⅜	33¼	IntPap 1.50a	16	229	38½	38	38⅛	
16⅞	6⅛	Int Rectfier	27	25	8	7E	8	
64⅛	48¼	IntT&T 1.24	13	956	54	52⅞	53	— 1½
119	92½	IntTT pfH4		6	97½	97¼	97¼	— 2
112½	88	ITT pfI4 50		11	94½	92½	92½	— 2¼
112	85½	IntTT pfJ4		4	92	91½	91½	— ½
109½	86	IntTT pfK4		94	91½	89½	89½	— 2
80½	60½	ITT pf2.25		26	65¼	64	64	— 1½
25⅛	20⅛	IntUtil .75	13	160	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	— ½
62⅜	47¼	It Util A		5	60	59	59	— 1½
43½	32	IntUtl pf1.25		7	37¼	39	39	— ⅜
312	17¾	Interpace 1	8	7	19⅛	19	19	— ⅜
95	67¼	Intrpce pf 5		1	69½	69½	69½	— ½
23⅛	11¼	Intrst Brds	13	33	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
20	17⅛	IntrsPw 1.32	11	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	4⅞	Interst Strs		77	5¼	5	5	— ½
11⅛	7	Interst Unit	8	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
36½	20	IowBef 1.48t	9	8	28⅛	28½	28⅛	
20	17½	Iow El 1.30	8	41	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
21⅜	18	IowaIlG 1.44	7	16	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
25½	21¼	IowaPL 1.68	10	36	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	19⅛	IwaPSv 1.44	10	19	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
18¼	5⅛	IpcoHsp .15t	63	29	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
44⅜	27⅛	ITE Im .6b	12	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ¼
75⅜	36⅛	Itek Corp	21	105	40⅛	39⅜	39½	— 1

J-K

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50⅞	19¼	JamesF .32	16	16	20	19¾	19⅞	— ¼
23½	6⅛	Jantzen .60	10	7	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
		Jpn fn1.73e		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
73⅞	42½	JFFNPilot .92	17	42	70	69⅞	70	
57½	50	JrCLt p 4		z200	52½	51½	51½	— 1
64¾	40¾	Jewel C 1.66	13	7	49½	48⅞	49⅛	— ⅛
42¼	23½	Jim Walt .54	9	106	25⅜	24¾	25¼	
47	29	JmW pf 1.60		23	315	30½	31⅛	+ ⅜
41⅜	24⅛	JhnMan 1.20	9	185	24½	24⅛	24½	
133	94¼	JhnJoh .40a	56	553	122¼	119	122	+ 3½
37⅞	30⅛	Johns Sv .80	13	9	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	— ½
63	50¼	onLog .80	15	22	54½	54	5	— ½
20½	15⅛	JonLau 1.35	7	29	19⅛	19	19¼	
30	21⅛	Jrgnsn 1.30b	7	13	25½	25	25	— ⅜
35¼	2	Josters .73	12	27	25	4⅛	25	+ ⅛
72⅞	28¾	JoyMfg 1.40	13	42	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ¼
69½	57	Kas57pf 4.75		6	57	58⅛	58¼	— 1¼
59	49¾	KaiA pf 4.12		1	51	51	51	— 1¼
41¼	36¼	KI 4.75pf2 37		z180	40½	40½	40½	
19¼	16½	KICm pf1.37		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	KanMILLR .10	9	13	12⅛	12⅛	12½	—
35	29⅞	KCityPL 2.20	9	3	32	32¼	31	+ ¼
55¼	50	KCPL pf3.80		z10	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅞
45½	37¼	KCSou Ind 2	8	x7	37	37	37	— ½
15	13⅛	KCSou pf 1		z40	14¼	14¼	14¼	
26¾	21½	KanGEl 1.52	8	103	22½	22	22	
18⅞	14	KanNeb 1.02	13	12	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
31½	24⅞	KanPLt 1.43	10	6	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
15½	7	Katy Ind	12	16	7¼	7¼	7¼	
39¾	23⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		4	23⅞	22⅞	23	— ⅛
52¼	35¾	KaufBrd .12	27	157	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
15⅛	8⅜	KaweBrl .20	19	5	9½	9¼	9½	
25½	15⅛	KayserR .50	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
39	27½	Keebler .70	13	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
14½	7¼	KeeneCp .10	8	22	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
29¾	15⅞	Kllerind .40	7	3	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	23	Kellogg 1.08	17	89	29⅛	29	29¼	+ ⅛
34⅞	25⅜	KlseyH 1.30	8	10	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	23⅛	Knnmtal .84	9	8	26	25⅜	25⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	23⅞	Kennctt 1.40	10	153	27	26½	27	+ ¼
d 29	23	KyUtil 1.74	10	108	25⅛	24⅜	25⅛	+ ⅛
77⅜	37⅞	KerrMG .60	33	107	7	70⅛	71	— ⅞
153½	93¾	KerM pf4.50		2	147	147	147	— 3
30¼	15	KeysCn .20e	7	10	16⅜	16½	16½	— ¼

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36⅞	21⅛	KiddeC .60a	7	52	2	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
47⅞	25¼	KimbCl 1.20	16	453	45⅛	39½	43⅛	+ ⅜
22¼	10¼	KingDSt .20	12	49	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
50	27⅛	KlachC .72	15	17	33	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
47⅛	33⅛	KLM Airlin		47	36½	36	36⅛	+ ½
57⅞	41⅛	KnightN .28	25	73	51⅛	51	51	— ⅜
24⅜	15⅛	Koehrg .30e	10	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
47⅛	0¼	Kppers 1.72	9	96	37	36⅛	36⅛	— 1
61	54	Koppr pf 4		z100	57⅛	57	57⅛	+ 1
13	6¼	Kracorp Ind	7	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
55⅞	45¼	Krafco 1.77	12	571	47	45⅛	45	— ⅞
51⅛	28½	Krsge SS .17	51	856	45⅛	45¼	45¼	+ 1
47⅛	23	Kroehler .80	7	9	20⅛	2?	20	
32½	19	Kroger 1.30	12	66	27	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	15¼	Kysor In .60	9	24	16¼	15½	15½	— ¾

L

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23	19¾	LacGas 1.50	8	5	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	14⅛	Lams Sess 1	10	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
35⅛	22	LanBry .65b	12	15	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
33¼	2⅛	Larwn 2.67e	18	24	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅝
13⅞	7⅛	Learsieg .2	11	62	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	
38	29⅛	LearS pf2.25		8	30	29⅜	29⅞	
24½	11⅛	Lessco .48	6	938	13½	13	13⅛	+ ½
41⅞	26¾	Leasco pf2.20		172	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ¼
60½	38	Lesewy .44b	18	38	42⅞	42	42⅛	— 1
27⅛	16¼	LcadsN .50	11	25	16½	16	16	— ⅞
19	13⅛	Leesora .40	13	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
23	14¼	LehPCm .60	8	18	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	7⅛	LehVal Ind		15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19½	15⅛	Lehmn 1.57e		78	17⅛	17¼	17½	
37⅞	15	Lennar Crp	7	18	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
46½	33⅛	Lenox .50b	21	11	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	LverFd Cap		12	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
14⅛	12¼	LvFdIn .75a		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
59½	42⅛	LeviStrs .43	18	22	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	— ¼
62½	17⅛	Levitz Furn	27	682	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	LFECp		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	FE C pf.50		1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
2	37	LibbOF 2.20	9	5	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
55¼	77	LbOF pf4.75		3	78	77½	77¾	+
8⅛	5	LibbMcNL		15	6	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	LibrtyC .20a	76	2	6	17¾	19	+ ¾
16⅛	10⅛	Liberty .52	6	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
42⅛	36	LiggMy 2.50		57	40	39⅛	39⅛	
85½	54⅛	LillyEli .73	46	113	85⅛	83⅛	85⅛	+ 1⅛
48¼	34¼	LincNat 1.38	11	143	37¾	38½	38¼	— 1
97⅛	74½	LincNt pf 3		12	79⅛	79	79¼	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Lionel Corp	26	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
25⅛	10¼	LitnInd .35t		393	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	litton pfc pf		13	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
28⅛	17½	Litton pfB 2		2	23⅛	2	20⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	7⅛	Lckeed Air	7	43	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
0½	25	LOEWCp 1.16	10	33	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	LmasFin .22	14	370	15	14⅛	15	— ⅛
52⅞	35⅛	LomW 3.53e	13	37	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	9⅛	Londonlwn	7	27	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
29	20	LoneStarl 1	9	30	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
40½	22⅛	LoneSG 1.49	14	182	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	LnglsLt 1.42	10	44	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
85½	63½	LorgDrg .48	46	25	73	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
8¼	3⅛	Loral Corp	23	14	4⅛	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8½	37	LcLandEx 1	27	279	37⅛	37	7¼	— ⅛
2½	22¼	Le Pacif	10	87	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— 1
35¼	29⅛	LousGE 1.80	12	4	32⅛	32½	32½	— ⅜
35¼	19⅛	Lwensin .50	8	21	20⅛	20½	20¼	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	LTV Corp		127	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	LTV Cp AA		12	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
35	25⅛	LTVCp pf 5		1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
55	35⅛	Lubrizol .43	32	235	40⅛	39⅛	40	+ ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	LckySt .50b	13	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
39½	17⅛	Ludlow 1.08	10	29	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
33	16	LukesStl .80	7	71	26⅛	26	26	— 1
33	5⅛	LVO Corp	3	53	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	Lyks Yngst		515	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
37¼	20½	Lyk pf2.53k		x181	27⅛	25⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
29½	11¼	LyncCSy .40	18	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	

M

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	9	MacAn For	14	76	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	⅛
8¼	3⅛	MacDonald		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15½	10	Macke .30a	9	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
14⅛	9	Macmill .52t	10	11	10	10⅛	10⅛	
43	27¼	Macy RH 1	14	70	43⅛	39⅞	43	
62½	57¼	Macy pf 4.25		z50	59	59	59	
17⅛	12	MadF 1.55e		8	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
5	2½	Mad Sq Gar	23	85	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25½	15	MagicCf .32	11	87	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
52¼	13	Magnvx 1.20	14	16	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— 1⅛
35¼	25⅛	Mallory .56	13	25	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
24½	13⅛	Manhin .56b	7	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+
34½	22⅛	Manpwr .72	16	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
35⅛	30	MfrHan 1.56	12	104	33	32	33	+ ½
42⅛	23⅛	MAPCO .54	2	25	37	36⅛	36⅛	+ ¼
47⅛	22⅛	Maratbon M	8	40	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
28½	25	MrqhnO 1.50	12	135	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
37⅛	21	Marcor .80	12	129	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅜
63¼	3	Marcr pf A2		6	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	27¼	Mremnt .916	14	29	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
36⅛	2⅛	arMid 1.83	8	48	29⅛	29	29⅛	
57¼	33	MarinLb .21	47	67	47⅞	47¼	47½	— ½
69	34⅛	MarTen 1.16e	18	157	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	47¼	Marley .40	24	8	49	48½	48⅞	— ⅜
15⅛	9	Marqtt Cm	31	25	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	33⅛	Marriott	59	112	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	31⅛	MrshFd 1.18	15	32	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	MartnM 1.15	7	204	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	MartMAl .40	40	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
33	27⅛	MrydCp .50	13	51	28⅛	27¼	28	— ⅛
65⅜	36¼	MascoCp .20	39	29	52¾	51½	52¼	+ ¼
37¼	25⅛	Masonite	16	79	27⅛	27	27	— ⅜
23	17¼	massey Fr	12	109	22⅜	22½	22⅛	+ ⅛
		MasseyF fn		2	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	
33¼	26	MasM 1.92a	12	21	26½	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	18⅛	Missuh .22e	11	49	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
		Mtsu fn.28e			27	27	27	
3⅛	7¼	Mattel .20		1485	7⅛	7	7	— ¾
54⅞	36⅞	MayDSt 1.63	14	109	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	+ 1
23¼	10	MayJW .30	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
45¼	33	aytag 1.30	17	151	36⅛	36	36¼	— ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	MCA Inc .64	11	6	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	McCord .88	10	6	23⅛	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅜
37½	23	McCrry 1.20	6	9	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
80¼	32¼	McDrmott 1	30	100	73⅜	72½	72⅝	1¼
46⅛	32½	McDnD .40b	10	87	37	36⅜	36⅝	
45	32	McgEd 1.50	14	39	37	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
23⅞	12½	McGRH .48	13	124	12	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
34½	22½	M GH pf1.20		9	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	3⅜	McGrg Don	19	4	4	4	4	
93	41⅜	McIntyre		z500	51	48½	48½	— 1⅜
20⅞	15⅞	McKee .45e	8	23	17	17	17	— ⅜
49¼	25⅛	McLanT .60	14	25	48	47¼	47¾	— ¼
24	15⅜	McLouth Stl	13	33	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
20¼	12⅜	McNell .72	7	15	13⅛	13	13	
21¼	13⅜	MeadCp .60	14	50	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
47	39¾	Mad pfB2.80		1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
42⅞	29½	Medt 1.25	10	2	29½	29⅜	29½	
5⅜	3⅜	MEI Cp	11	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ½
39½	24⅛	MelvSho .43	24	58	27	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
38½	12⅜	Memorex C		1	97	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞ + ⅛
22½	15	Menasc .75t	8	17	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	— ¼
162¾	11¾	Mrcon 1.40	25	1	160	160	160	
150⅜	67	Merck 1.18	48	335	97⅛	96⅛	97	— 2
33	17	Meredith .70	9	32	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
45	24	MerrLyn .56	11	356	25⅛	24⅛	24⅞	— ½
83	42¼	MsaPet .10b	22	51	75	74⅜	75	
10⅛	8½	MesabT .86e	11	41	9½	9⅜	9½	
18⅛	14⅛	Mesta Mch		2	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅜	MGM	14	36	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
39	24⅛	Metrom .50b	11	172	24⅜	24	24	— ⅜
136⅜	133	MtrE pf8.32		z30	106½	106	106½	+ 1½
99⅞	52¼	MGIC In .10	65	396	85	83½	84¼	— 1⅜
23⅛	13⅜	MchGs 1.04	14	31	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	14⅜	MichTube 1	8	8	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14½	Microdot .40e	8	36	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
24⅛	15¼	MidCntT .96	12	6	173⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	19⅜	MdSUtil 1.10	12	91	2	23⅜	14½	
18½	13⅛	MdldM 1.62e	10	46	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
18½	14	Midl Ros .80	9	43	14¼	13⅞	14	
69⅜	45½	MilesLb 1.28	20	7	58⅜	58	58	
47½	24⅛	MiltBrd .36a	18	29	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
88⅞	74⅛	MinnMM 1	38	168	83⅜	82	82½	— 1⅜
24	19⅜	MinnPL 1.41	8	20	21	20⅜	21	+ ¼
30⅞	21½	MissnEq .24	14	25	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ¼
21¼	14½	MissRivr .93	11	51	16⅞	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
84	68⅝	MoPac A 5	5	4	82⅜	81¼	82⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	25⅜	MPCem 1.60	9	13	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
18⅜	16½	MoPbS .84b	10	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
75⅞	47½	MobilO 2.80	11	527	67⅜	65⅛	65⅛	— 1⅜
48⅛	23⅞	Mohas 1.10	10	60	24½	24	24	— ½
27⅞	8	Mhwk Data		130	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
25¼	19⅛	Mohk Rub 1	6	27	20¼	19¾	20	— ⅜
20½	10½	Molybden	16	59	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ⅜
33	22½	Mo'y pf.62k		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ½
2⅞	14⅛	Monarch .40		4	14⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	9½	Monog In	9	56	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
57¼	45	Mnsant 1.80	14	176	51¼	50⅜	50⅜	
68¼	58½	Mnsa pf 2.75		4	62	62	62	— ⅜
43	28	MntDUt 1.64	10	4	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
37⅞	26¾	MntPwl.74	12	11	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
14¾	12	Mony 1.05e	12	x85	13	12⅞	12⅞	
19¾	12¼	Mor McCor	10	10	16⅜	16	16¼	
114⅞	71½	MrganJ 2.92	14	198	96	95½	95½	— ⅜
23⅞	15⅛	MorrKn.81t	5	9	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
40⅜	22½	MorseEl Pd	12	163	25⅜	23¼	24⅜	+ ⅞
19⅞	10⅜	Morse S .75	7	19	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	
25⅛	21¾	MtgTA 2.25e	9	23	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
35⅜	24⅜	Mornor .84	12	285	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	— ½
138	83	Mtorola .63a	32	126	124	123	123⅜	— ¼
104¾	31¾	MtFul S 1.80	2	134	6½	6⅜	66⅜	
36	19⅜	MStaTT 1.35	9	41	21⅜	21	21	
25¼	13	MSL Ind	6	15	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
19⅞	10	Munford .28	9	5	11⅜	10⅞	11	
12⅞	8	Mnfrd pf.40		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
33⅜	25⅜	Mnsing 1.04	8	6	28⅛	28	28	— ⅜
27¾	19⅜	MrphyC 1.30	10	25	24⅜	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
66¼	32½	Murph O .60	21	545	57⅛	54¼	54½	— 1⅜
48	27¾	MurrOh .60b	11	13	28⅜	28	28⅜	— ⅜
19¼	17½	MUUO 1.30e	6	37	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
35¼	13	MyersL .83e	12	80	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼

N

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¼	53	Nabisco 2.30	1	43	54¼	53⅞	54	— ⅜
67½	54	Nalco Ch .83	32	47	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	+ ⅜
40¼	17¾	NarcoSci .60	15	9	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
67⅛	48	NashuaC .52	25	46	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
51	24¾	NatAirl .10e	10	32	27	26⅜	26⅞	— ⅜
29⅛	18⅜	NAvia 1.45e		31	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅞	Nat Can .45	7	72	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
35¼	26	NCan pf 1.50		2	29	2	29	— ⅛
28⅜	26½	NtCashR .40	60	891	29⅜	27⅜	28⅞	+ ⅜
97	54¾	NtChem .34	58	36	91	93⅛	93¼	— ⅛
29⅞	15¼	NatCityL .90	7	x20	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
47	48⅜	NatDel 2.36	8	4	49⅜	48⅞	49⅛	+ ¼
20⅞	15	Natdistl .90	11	89	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
38½	32¼	NDst pf 2.25		42	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
27½	23½	NatFuel 1.80	7	17	29¼	28⅜	28⅞	— ⅛
36⅜	21½	Nat Genl .50	6	39	31	30½	31	
23⅞	15⅜	NatGyp 1.05	8	64	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
33⅞	9⅜	NHome .22e	72	226	10⅜	9¾	10	+ ½
9⅜	3⅜	Nat Ind .05e	11	13	4	3⅜	4	+ ⅛
15⅜	12⅜	Ntlnd pf1.25		5	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
39¼	33⅜	N Prst 1.10a	6	22	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅛
40⅛	25⅛	n Semcndtr	51	36	35⅛	35¼	35⅛	— 1¼
34	22¼	NatSvln .70	15	41	24	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
48½	25¼	Nat Stnd .75	36	3	2	32	32	— ¼
57⅞	38⅛	N Starch .66	25	1	55	55	55	
45	37½	Nt Steel 2.50	11	74	40¼	35⅞	40¼	+ ¼
14	7⅛	Nat Tea	60	7	7⅛	7⅜	7¼	
d 34⅞	14¼	NatUnEl .90	20	57	33¼	28	28⅜	— 1⅛
84⅛	45	Natomas .25	59	149	65⅜	58⅜	59⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	Neptune .40	18	6	12½	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	32⅜	NevPw 1.30	10	2	37⅜	37	37¼	
22⅛	20⅜	NvPw pf1.60		z480	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	23	NEngEl 1.68	10	49	26½	25⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	31⅞	NE TT 2.36	22	12	36⅛	36⅛	36	— ⅜
24	9⅜	Newhall .30		71	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
35½	25	Nwmnt 1.04	16	x91	29	28	28⅞	+ ⅜
23⅞	13⅛	NYHnR .25e	42	277	24⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ 1
34⅛	28¼	NYSEG 2.16	10	34	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
114	107	NYSE pf8.80		z30	112	112	112	— ½
55	49	NYSE pf3.75		z10	51½	51⅛	51½	
18⅜	15	Nig MP 1.14	9	112	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
74	68½	NiaM pf 5.25		z10	70½	70½	70½	— ½
55½	49¾	NiaM pf 3.90		z100	53½	53½	53½	+
51	43½	NiaM pf 3.40		z100	45½	45	45	— 2
20¾	15	lagS 1.24e		19	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11¼	NL Ind 1	9	159	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
59⅞	38⅜	NLT Cp .70	13	188	57¼	56	56⅛	— ⅞
83¾	65⅛	NorfolkW 5	8	60	68⅛	67⅜	68	— ⅛
27⅜	18½	NorlinCp .80	6	19	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
58⅜	30⅜	Norrsln 1.08	8	4	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	— ⅜
27¼	17	NoACoal .60	16	27	27⅜	26⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
33½	28⅜	NoAMt 2.50e	12	33	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	— ⅛
39⅛	26⅛	NoAmPhil 1	10	12	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	NoestUt 1.02	10	137	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	11⅜	NrCenGs .60	11	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅜	NliGas 1.8	9	48	27	26⅜	27	
32¼	27⅜	NliGs pf1.90			28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
30⅜	21⅜	NlndPS 1.6	10	x41	24⅜	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅜
48⅜	36⅜	NNGas 2.60	10	37	40⅜	39⅜	40⅜	
112	104	NoNG pf8.48		z30	108½	108	108½	
91⅞	87	NoNG pf4.40		z30	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	
90⅜	83	NoNG pf5.80		z170	87⅜	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅜
87	79¾	NoNG pf5.60		z40	85	86	86	— 1
31⅜	24⅜	NoStPw 1.84	10	25	29⅛	28⅜	29	
58½	52	NSPw pf4.08		z10	55	55	55	+ ⅜
53¼	49	NSPw pf3.60		z40	50	49⅜	49⅜	
7⅛	4⅛	Northgate	12	48	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27¼	19⅜	Northrop 1	8	71	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅜
28⅜	22⅜	Nrthp pf1.45		1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
55	26⅛	NwsAirl .45	20	199	27⅛	26⅞	27	
64⅛	35½	NwBNC						53
39⅛	25⅜	Nwst Ind .65	6	20	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
24½	12⅜	Nrws Ind wt		20	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
116⅛	65	Nwind pfA5		7	89⅛	88½	88½	— 2
119	87	Nwind pfC5		21	89⅜	88⅜	89⅛	
91	69	Nwtin pf4.20		17	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅜
27⅜	22	NwtNt 1.72e	13	87	24⅜	23⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
40⅜	28⅛	NwtSHW .76	9		28⅛	28	28	— 1
39⅛	23½	Norton 1.50	11	4	30	29⅜	30	+ ⅛
42½	32⅛	NrtSim .19r	21	348	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅛
39⅜	37	NortSim wi		23	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	+ ⅛
86⅜	631	Nrt S pf1.60		11	79	78⅜	78⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	14⅜	Nucor Corp	8	20	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
21⅜	15¼	NVFCo 4.24t	2	23	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛

O

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	9⅜	Oak Ind .32	11	36	17⅜	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
19½	14⅜	Oakite P .84	13	3	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ 1
8½	10	Occid Pet		737	11½	11	11⅜	
59⅞	45½	OccidPt pf 4		1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅜
59⅜	41	OccIP pf3.60		44	46⅛	44⅜	45⅜	+ 1⅜
18⅜	11½	OgdenCp .60	7	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
25½	20⅜	OhioEd 1.54	11	724	22⅜	21⅜	21⅞	— ⅜
67	60⅜	Oh E pf 4.56		z100	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	+ 1
67	59½	OhE p f4.40		z40	63	63	63	+ 1½
104½	98	OPwB pf7.60		z200	103	103	103	+ 2½
29½	21⅜	OklaGE 1.32	14	29	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
25¼	17⅜	OklaNG 1.24	11	51	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
20⅜	15	OlinCorp .88	12	61	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
14½	9⅜	Omarkl .10r	8	23	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	15⅜	OneidaL .70	8	11	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
16	13	Opelika 1	12	8	14⅜	14	14⅜	
19	16½	OrangR 1.20	12	44	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	+ ½
43⅜	36⅜	OtisElev 2	10	188	39⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— 1⅜
63⅜	33	OutMar 1.08	10	19	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
19⅜	13	Outleto .65	9	3	14⅜	14⅛	14½	
42⅜	31⅜	OvrsnlT .64	12	82	35⅜	35⅜	35½	— ⅜
58⅜	40⅜	OwenCo .81	18	248	46⅜	45	45	— 1½
54⅜	34½	Owenlll 1.40	9	246	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ½
54⅜	34½	Owenlll 1.40	9	246	37⅜	35⅜	36⅜	+ ½
9⅜	77	Ownll pf4.75		18	77	76½	76½	— ⅜
29½	20⅜	Oxfrdlnd .60	7	4	20⅜	20½	20½	— ¼

P - Q

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33⅜	26⅜	PacGsE 1.78	9	9028		28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
25⅜	22⅜	PacLtg 1.68	10	45	3⅜	22⅜	22⅜	⅛
47	30⅜	PacPtrol .53	26	454	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
26½	21⅜	PacPL 1.53	11	74	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	17	PacSwst Air	11	117	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
19⅜	16⅜	PacTT 1.20	12	38	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	Pac Tin .60a	6	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	7⅜	PaineWb .30	7	19	8⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
21	15⅜	PalW pf1.20		17	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅜	PalmBc .25	12	21	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	15⅜	Pamida Inc	27	51	17	16⅜	17	
17⅜	8⅜	PanAm Air		269	9⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
45⅜	31	PanP 1.50	10	112	39	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
42½	22⅜	Paprclt .60b	11	7	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	13½	Pargas .90	11	16	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
38	29⅜	PrkHan 1.04	13	25	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
236	16⅜	PrkPen .42a	13	12	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
17⅜	10⅜	Pasco Inc	70	41	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	13	Payl nw .27	14	10	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
48	22½	Peabdy Gal	24	235	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
5⅜	2½	Penn Cent		74	3	2⅜	2⅜	
13⅜	8	PenDix .20b	11	49	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
17⅜	6½	Penn Fruit		6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
99½	67⅜	Pennev 1.08	35	143	94½	92½	94¼	+ ⅜
62	49½	PennsCo pf		2	57½	57⅜	57½	+ ⅜
27	22⅜	PaPwLt 1.68	10	82	25⅜	25	25⅜	
114	107	PaPL pf8.60		z20	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	+ 1⅜
109⅜	104	PaPL pr8.40		z40	108½	105½	108½	+ ⅜
106	101	PaPL pr8.00		z130	104	104	104	— ⅜
67⅜	59	PaPL pf4.50		z330	62	61⅜	62	
66	57⅜	PaPL pf4.40		z10	62	62	62	+ 1
31	22⅜	Pnnwlt 1.20	15	27	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
27⅜	23½	Pnwlt pf1.60		11	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
32	18⅜	Pennzoil .80	14	x416	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
45⅜	27⅜	Pennz pf1.33		x25	37⅜	36	35	— 1⅜
9	8⅜	PeopDrg .20	11	x4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
90⅜	67⅜	PepsiCo 1	28	68	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅜
43⅜	29	PrkElmr .22	45	43	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅜
55½	32	Pet Inc 1.35	11	30	34⅜	34½	34⅜	+ ⅜
28⅜	18⅜	Petlnc pf 1		3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
30	18⅜	Petlncof .80		1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	23⅜	PeteRal 1.20	18	11	28	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
79	53	PetrleS .40a	37	27	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅜
33	23⅜	Petrolan .36	19	15	27⅜	27	27⅜	
25⅜	17½	Petrim 2.10e		16	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
46	36⅜	Pfizer .64a	29	337	43⅜	43	43⅜	— ½
44⅜	34⅜	Phelp D 2.10	10	139	42⅜	42⅜	43⅜	+ ⅜
26	21⅜	PhllaEl 1.64	10	104	23	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
115	109⅜	PhllE pf8.75		z270	114	112½	114	+ 1½
107½	100	PhllE pf7.85		z40	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ½
106	101	PhllE pf7.80		1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅛
61	56	PhllE pf4.40		z173	61⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ½
25⅜	18⅜	PhllSub 1.20	13	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
136⅜	67⅜	PhMorr 1.30	28	237	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	— ⅜
27	8⅜	Philip In .20	8	35	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
32⅜	15⅜	Phll Ind pf 1		2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
47⅜	26⅜	PhllPet 1.30	22	899	45⅜	44⅜	44⅜	
26½	16⅜	PhllVH .40a	8	93	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
51⅜	27	Pickwik Int	24	291	39⅜	38	38⅜	— ⅜
20	16⅜	PiedNG 1.24	8	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Pier 1 Import	18	212	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
54⅜	40⅜	Pilsbry 1.52	14	8	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅜
24⅜	14⅜	PionNGs .84	15	27	20⅜	19⅜	20	— ⅜
27⅜	16⅜	PitneyB .68	16	x208	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
18⅜	15⅜	PlttFrg .80b	11	8	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
53	29⅜	PitYnAsh pf		z10	30	30	30	— 1
49⅜	21⅜	Pittston .60b	21	97	0⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
35	23	Pizza Hut	24	17	24⅜	23⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
17⅜	4⅜	Plan Resrch	14	103	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
25⅜	14⅜	Playboy .12	12	11	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
3½	2½	PlessyLt .12	14	47	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
149½	86⅜	Polaroid .32	94	233	122⅜	121	122⅜	— 1⅛
86⅜	44⅜	Ponderosa S	57	292	69⅜	67⅜	67⅜	— 2⅜
20⅜	16⅜	PopeTa .40b	7	9	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	15⅜	Portecin .80	7	7	18	16	16	— ⅜
22⅜	20⅜	PortGE 1.48	10	23	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
31½	21	PotlatchF 1	9	x100	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
18	14⅜	PtomEl 1.08	9	399	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
60	55	PotEl pf4.50		z70	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅜
54½	50½	PotEl pf4.04		z300	52	52	52	— ⅜
44	35	PotEl pf2.44		4	38⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
50	38	PPGInd 1.50	9	63	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	11⅜	Premier .30	12	8	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
8½	15⅜	Prmr 1 pf.90		27	16⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
120	76⅜	PrctGm 1.56	29	187	106⅜	104	105⅜	— 1⅜
14½	8	PrdRsch .10	26	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	18⅜	PbSCol 1.16	10	49	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
28⅜	22½	P SvEG 1.72	10	130	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
122½	115⅜	PSEG pf9.62		z50	125⅜	122⅜	122⅜	
107	101⅜	PSEG pf8.08		z50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	
103⅜	96⅜	PSEG pf7.52		1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	— 1⅜
60½	53½	PSEG pf4.18		z80	57	57	57	+ ½
61	53	PSEG pf4.08		z20	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	
46½	33⅜	Pub Svl 2.24	13	13	43⅜	43	43	— ½
27	22	PbS NH 1.64	10	6	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
26⅜	22	PbSNM 1.08	9	9	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
7⅜	4½	Publind .24t		4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
15⅜	5	Pueblol .28a	14	25	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅜	8⅜	PRCemt .40	13	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
34⅜	28⅜	PugSPL 1.98	10	14	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
54⅜	38½	Pullman 2	14	18	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅜
22½	16⅜	PurexCp .84	11	36	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅜
74⅜	5	Purolatr .84	23	38	57⅜	56⅜	57⅜	+ 1
47½	37⅜	QuakOat .72	21	314	45⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— 1⅜
25⅜	16	Questor .50	13	52	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅜

R

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	33⅜	RalstonP .75	22	173	44⅜	43½	43⅜	— ⅜
23⅜	16⅜	Rmdaln .12	31	1219	18⅜	17⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
30½	18⅜	Rancoln .92	9	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
21⅜	15⅜	RapdAm .50	5	75	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
101	60	RapAm pf3		2	61½	60⅜	61½	+ ⅜
38	25½	RaybstsM 1	8	9	27½	27⅜	7⅜	— ½
13	7⅜	Ryminf .20e	12	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
47½	27⅜	Raythen .60	11	46	30⅜	29½	30⅜	+ ⅜
45	29⅜	RCA 1	15	583	29⅜	29	29⅜	— ⅜
102	76	RCA cvpf 4		13	77	76⅜	77	+ 1
3⅜	1	vlReading C		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅜
33½	19	RdgBate .25	22	96	24⅜	23⅜	24	+ ⅜
37⅜	14	Redman .12	10	89	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
19½	7½	Reed Tool		121	13⅜	12⅜	13	— ⅜
38	25½	ReevBr 1.50	8	10	29	28⅜	29	+ ⅜
16½	9⅜	ReichCh .40	10	48	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
29⅜	21⅜	RelianEl .70	15	36	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
82	65	RllanEl pf3		1	69	69	67	
9⅜	2⅜	Republic Cp	21	75	3	2⅜	3	+ ⅜
28	25	RepFinS .48	7	40	25⅜	24⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
20	17⅜	RepMt 1.88a	9	31	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
33½	20½	RepubStl 1a	10	86	27⅜	26⅜	27	
47⅜	28⅜	RetailCred 2	10	21	30⅜	29⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
56	38⅜	RevcoDS .38	29	69	48	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
16⅜	8⅜	Revere Cop		29	9⅜	9	9	— ⅜
78⅜	66	Relon 1	24	109	68⅜	68	68⅜	— ⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Rexham Cp	12	33	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
31½	25	Rexnrd 1.04	13	10	28⅜	28½	28⅜	+ ⅜

(Continued on Page 10)

HILTON:MALTAMARBELLARABATTUNIS

The Malta Hilton has all the pleasures and relaxation of a great resort hotel. And complete business and meeting facilities to tempt you to mix pleasure with business.

The Marbella Hilton was built for pleasure. Sandy beach, pool, fine restaurants with live flamenco and a year-around activities program. Golf nearby.

The Rabat Hilton offers modern comfort and convenience in Morocco's ancient capital. Robert Trent Jones Royal Golf Course, minutes away.

The Tunis Hilton has a resort atmosphere, five minutes from the centre of this historic city. Visit Roman ruins and the 9th-century Great Mosque. Free bus service to the beach.

STAY WITH PEOPLE WHO CARE.

HILTON INTERNATIONAL

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON HOTEL OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 720-3012. IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-33. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888. IN GENEVA: (022) 32-05-56.

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1973

W Profits ise 650% uring Year

nt Chairman Reports nit Sales Decline

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, b. 22 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen's t profits last year rose 650 rcent to "nearly 90 million utsche marks" from 12 million k in 1971, chairman Rudolf lding announced today.

VW plans to offer shareholders unchanged dividend of 4.50 k a share, Mr. Leiding said, ding that profits will be sufficient to make a reserves allocan. In paying the 1971 dividend company had to resort to traordinary income and reves.

Mr. Leiding noted that the imoved earnings were all the more markable in that sales fell out 230,000 units last year from 2 million in 1971.

In addition, he said, wage inases of 200 million DM had to *"digested" last year.*

Price Rise in U.S.

The chairman also announced at VW prices in the United ates will be raised an average percent because of the recent ollar devaluation and cost inases in Germany.

Mr. Leiding's statement referred the parent company alone and t to the world-wide group, hich had 1971 profit of 147 million DM.

While conceding that the valuation will somewhat hurt olkswagen sales initially, he id he is convinced that the edium-term VW sales trend will e upward again in the United tates.

Swiss Union Bank

In Zurich today, Union Bank of Switzerland said its earnings last ear totaled 169.5 million francs, up from 143.1 million francs in 1971.

The bank proposed an unhanged 100-franc dividend.

EEC Proposes Special Farm Aid

BRUSSELS, Feb. 22 (UPI).—The Common Market Commission proposed today to give pecial aid to some 700,000 farmrs working in mountainous or handicapped areas, totaling 20 percent of the EEC's total farming surface.

The 10-year program would provide for annual payment of 00 million Units of Account ($120 million) starting Jan. 1, 1974. National governments would be expected to contribute equivalent funds.

Britain, France and Italy would each receive 25 percent of the otal. Ireland would get 10 percent with Germany, Benelux and Denmark sharing the remaining 15 percent.

Peterson Opens Talks With British Ministers

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—President Nixon's special trade envoy Peter G. Peterson, charged with sounding out West European leaders on trade, monetary, energy and defense problems, today opened two days of intensive talks with senior British ministers.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that Mr. Peterson, who has just held similar discussions in Paris, this morning met with John Davies, the U.K. minister dealing specially with Common Market developments.

German Prices Rise

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—The index of German wholesale prices rose to 119.4 in January, an increase of 1.4 percent from December and 3.2 percent from January 1972, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

U.S. in Deficit With Smaller Nations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP).—Recent emphasis on the deterioration of U.S. trade with Japan and other industrial countries—a major reason for the second dollar devaluation in 14 months—has obscured the fact that an important part of U.S. trade problems relates to smaller nations, including many of the developing countries.

Treasury data supplied to Congress as part of the request for an 11.1 percent revaluation of the gold price to $42.22 shows that for 1972 the United States was running a trade deficit of $900 million with developing countries in Asia and Africa.

A larger part of the U.S. problem, to be sure, concerns trade with Japan and Canada, as has been made clear before. But there was also an estimated 1972 deficit of $800 million with the Common Market countries.

The importance of recognizing the problems that seem to have grown up for the United States in its trade relationships outside of Japan, Canada, and the Common Market is that they are not caused by unfair treatment of one kind or another and so cannot be cured by negotiations.

Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, noted in an interview that in these areas, "the United States has no complaints that it's being discriminated against or is being treated unfairly."

The changes in trade patterns have been considerable. In 1964, the United States had a surplus of $2.3 billion with smaller Western European countries, outside of the nine nations now in the Common Market. That came down to zero in 1972, a net swing of $2.3 billion against the United States. In 1964, the surplus with the developing countries in Asia and Africa was $1.7 billion. This has turned into a $900-million deficit—a swing of $2.6 billion against the United States.

For another group, including Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Eastern Europe, a $1.1-billion surplus in 1964 was reduced to a surplus of $600 million in 1972, an adverse swing of $500 million. There was no significant change in the gross figures for Latin America.

Considerable Changes

Taking the non-EEC countries, the Asian-African group, and the third group mentioned above together, this accounts for $5.4 billion of the adverse swing in the U.S. trade balance between 1964 and 1972.

For the expanded Common Market, a U.S. surplus of $600 million in 1964 has turned into a deficit of $800 million in 1972, or a swing of $1.4 billion.

The total swing shown by the Treasury data is $13.7 billion—from a surplus of $6.8 billion in 1964 to a deficit of $6.9 billion in 1972 (an annual rate based on the first three quarters).

Some of the surpluses being built up by other countries undoubtedly are piling up in Middle-Eastern oil kingdoms, and some other situations may be temporary and may change, especially in the wake of the double devaluation in 14 months.

But Mr. Schweitzer made the point that there probably is "a tendency" in the United States to believe that more can be accomplished through trade negotiations than will prove to be the case. It may be that hard bargaining will produce only limited results, even where unfair trade barriers are broken down.

He noted, also, that in addition to the long time it takes to turn around a trade deficit, the huge American tourist deficit will not be shaved much because most of the countries where American travelers go on holiday followed the dollar down. Only France and Spain, among the favorite U.S. tourist areas, will cost a full 11.1 percent more.

The IMF head thinks, however, that the United States acted promptly and decisively in devaluing the dollar a second time, and that coupled with the Smithsonian change, "this should be good enough, provided domestic economic policy remains about reasonable."

Bonn Feels Confident After Money Crisis

By David Binder

BONN, Feb. 22 (NYT).—In contrast to the gloom evident in several European capitals affected by the latest international monetary crisis, Bonn appears to be brimming with confidence a week after the currency realignment.

It is not that the West Germans rule out a new currency crisis; but they feel they emerged this time from what could have been a bitter situation with the country's major interests virtually unscathed.

These interests include continuing close relations with the United States and neighboring France, keeping the European Economic Community intact, and protecting the competitiveness of West Germany's vital export business.

Moreover, Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt has let it be known that he feels the handling of the crisis has created a new sense of interdependence and a community of interests in Western monetary circles.

Catalyzed Action

Mr. Schmidt's insistence on supporting the dollar at its old parity of 3.15 deutsche marks until Feb. 9 in the West German markets catalyzed the series of international consultations leading to devaluing the dollar and revaluing the yen on Feb. 12.

His alternative would have been to let the DM float alone, leading to a strong upward revaluation of the mark, and there were many bankers and economists who urged him to do that.

Mr. Schmidt held out for a joint solution because he felt that if West Germany acted alone it could seriously damage relations with France and possibly destroy efforts for monetary union in the Common Market.

The French government regarded West Germany's 1971 floating of the DM as almost a case of treason against the Common Market and also harmful to French-German trade.

Mr. Schmidt appears to have decided also that a unilateral action by Bonn would have done nothing positive for relations with Washington and could have had negative effects.

Strengthened Hand

Mr. Schmidt had the backing of Chancellor Brandt and also of the central bank president, Karl Klasen, both of whom he consulted daily. His hand was strengthened by the knowledge that the Nixon administration had been considering dollar devaluation for some time and by the support he received from French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for a joint solution.

It was a gamble, nevertheless, that could have ended in a political disaster for him had the Japanese not agreed under international pressure to float the yen.

An almost palpable feeling of relief swept this country last week when the new realignment was announced and it became clear that West Germany had not been compelled to act alone after all.

For, powerful as West Germany is, it cannot disregard its vital Western ties. Friendship with the United States is important because of the nuclear deterrent guarantee and security provided by 220,000 American troops here. Friendship with France is important geographically and in terms of trade—each is the other's biggest trading partner. The Common Market is important because it is the expression of the idea of a united Europe the Germans hope will one day ease the division of their nation.

It has been a prime point of Mr. Schmidt's policy to cultivate equally good relations with Paris and Washington and last week it appears to have paid off.

The management of the latest crisis with its especially close cooperation between Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, cast a strong light on the interdependence of the two countries and Bonn's new perception of what is being called "the entwining" of the two economies.

The importance of Bonn's ties with Paris is evident in the more than $12 billion trade between the two and the increase in industrial cooperation and business investments. On these grounds alone France opposed a mark float that would have made its German imports more expensive and thereby contributed to domestic inflation.

In the German view, the winner in the realignment was the EEC, while the main loser was obviously Japan, forced to retreat at last from a heavily protectionist policy including maintenance of an undervalued yen.

A Legal Battle Is Expected Over 'Third' U.S. Stock Mart

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AP-DJ).—It is apparent there will be a legislative showdown on the so-called third market, a network of securities dealers who are not members of the New York Stock Exchange but who trade in exchange-listed stocks away from any trading floor.

James J. Needham, NYSE chairman, plans to try to get Congress, in the name of "public interest," to abolish the third market, which is one of the Big Board's major competitors.

However, many industry and government representatives view the third market as necessary competition. And most of them, including officials of the American Stock Exchange, regional exchanges and the Securities and Exchange Commission, say Mr. Needham's campaign is already lost.

"There is no way in the world that Needham is going to get legislation abolishing the third market," says an assistant to Rep. John E. Moss, D., Calif., chairman of the House subcommittee on commerce and finance that oversees the securities markets.

Moreover, even Amex leaders, longtime Big Board allies on key issues, are privately expressing doubts about Mr. Needham's chances of success. So far, only the Big Board membership itself has lined up behind him, and some members have done so reluctantly.

Part of the problem is that his project appears to some people to be as cloaked in self-interest as public interest. This is because third-market dealers, who do not charge set commissions and who often undercut the prices quoted on the Big Board, have in recent years steadily eaten into the exchange's lucrative business generated by large institutional investors, such as mutual funds, banks and insurance companies.

In terms of dollar value of stocks, for instance the third market last year accounted for trades equal to 9 percent of the annual NYSE volume, up from 8.4 percent in 1971.

At stake in the battle are the prices of securities bought and sold by both large and small investors as well as the commissions from the sales—and who will get them. But the third-market question also bears on the related issue of the shape of the long-discussed but hazily conceived central securities market of the future, and what some industry sources see as Mr. Needham's effort to mold the central market into a monopoly with the Big Board as the prime beneficiary.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $704 million to $687 million in the week ended Feb. 14, the Federal Reserve reported.

British Jobless Down

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—The number of people without jobs in Britain dropped by more than 70,000 in mid-February to 753,393, or 3.2 percent of the working population, the Department of Employment said today. This was the lowest total for any month since June, 1971.

Soaring Costs of Food Pace U.S. Price Index

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (WP).—Paced by the fastest rise in grocery prices in more than two decades, the consumer price index rose 0.5 percent last month, the government reported today.

The January rise in the index was the largest since September. Nearly all of it was caused by food prices, which went up 1.9 percent. Commodities other than food did not rise at all, while services increased 0.2 percent.

All figures are adjusted for seasonal variations.

Grocery store prices, the most important part of the food index, rose 2.3 percent, "the largest seasonally adjusted one-month increase since a separate food-at-home index was first published in 1952," the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The consumer price index stood at 127.7 percent of its 1967 average, meaning that a market basket costing $10 in 1967 would cost $13.77 today.

Ezra Solomon, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said the "behavior of nonfood prices reflects substantial and continuing progress in reducing inflationary forces. Over the past six months, nonfood prices have increased at an annual rate of only 2.6 percent, significantly lower than the 3.4 percent rate which prevailed before August 1971"—when the President launched his anti-inflation new economic policy.

But, Mr. Solomon noted, further food price increases can be expected in the coming months, "although they should not be as large as in January." Farm product prices rose 5.7 percent in December and another 4.8 percent in January, according to the wholesale price index.

In another development, the Labor Department reported that real spendable weekly earnings fell 1.1 percent during January, primarily because of the increase in social security taxes from 5.2 percent to 5.85 percent.

If consumer prices continued to advance as fast for the year as they did in January, the index would rise 6 percent in 1973.

Goods Orders In U.S. Gain 5% in Month

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods rose 4.8 percent, or $1.807 billion, to $36.309 billion in January, the Commerce Department reported today.

This followed a revised 0.2 percent decline in new orders in December.

Shipments of durable goods advanced by 5.2 percent, or $1.874 billion, to $38.252 billion in the month following a revised 1.0 percent decline in December.

Unfilled orders of durable goods increased 1.4 percent, or $1.174 billion, to $82.345 billion in January, following a revised 1.5 percent rise in December.

The department said the increases in new orders resulted primarily from an increase of $1.498 billion in transportation equipment.

The January rise in shipments was due primarily to increases in transportation equipment ($1.192 billion), the machinery industries ($492 million), and fabricated metal products ($190 million).

The increase in unfilled orders was widespread throughout all of manufacturing.

Revised figures for December show that new orders for durable goods fell to $37.562 billion and not $36.879 billion as originally reported, a decline of 0.2 percent rather than 2 percent.

Price of Gold Sets Record

(Continued from Page 1)

at the apparent failure of the Swiss National Bank to support the dollar against the Swiss franc.

Franc in Long Float

Although the franc has been floating since late January, the Swiss authorities indicated on Monday that they would not allow the dollar to drop appreciably below the 3.36-38 rate then prevailing. The fact that the Swiss were ready to buy dollars to support the rate added an element of confidence to the foreign exchange markets.

But today there was no sign of any intervention and the dollar fell to 3.26-27 francs, fanning new worries about where exchange rates would settle once the monetary disturbance was really over.

The dollar also slumped against the French and Belgian francs, the floating pound sterling and the commercial Italian lira.

At the same time, demand for gold was quite high in Paris, which some dealers attributed to pre-election jitters about a leftist coalition winning a majority in the National Assembly.

International monetary experts meeting at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development today showed no public concern about the surge in gold or weakness in the dollar.

Otmar Emminger, vice-president of the Bundesbank and chairman of the OECD's regularly scheduled meeting of the balance-of-payments committee, said that gold had not been discussed.

"Who cares about gold?" an Italian official asked. "Nobody here," he answered. "Gold is for people who want to hoard it in socks."

As for the dollar, it is "far from its mandatory intervention levels, so there's no reason for concern," a French delegate said.

Mr. Emminger also remarked that "we all feel that the U.S. balance of payments will be back into equilibrium fairly rapidly." This is understood to mean 12 to 18 months.

However, the impact of the devaluation on the U.S. current account—comprising its trade balance and so-called invisibles, including tourism, insurance and transport—is expected to be less sharp than previously expected. At the 1971 devaluation, these experts talked of a "swing" in the U.S. accounts of some $13 billion. Now it is acknowledged that the estimates were off and an improvement of about $8 billion is considered more likely.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 22, 1973

	Today	Previous
Ster ($ per £)	2.48125	2.446
Belg fr (A)	40.60-70	40.50-.56
Belg fr (B)	40.60-70	40.81-.85
Deutsche mark	2.9240-60	2.9850-60
Danish krone	6.2280-3300	6.3300-20
Escudo	25.05-.20	25.05-.20
Fr. fr. (A)	4.68-.71	4.71-.73
Fr fr (B)	4.60-.61	4.6525-50
Guilder	2.9220-60	2.9620-40
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira (A)	573-577	577-579
Lira (B)	569-571	573 573
Peseta	50.1500-50	50.110-.155
Schilling	20.75 .85	21.10-.20
Sw Krona	4.5052-52	4.4925-.50
Swiss franc	3.26-.27	3.3430-50
Yen	262.25-264.25	264-265

A: Free. B: Commercial.

U.S. Files Anti-Trust Suit Over Mutual Fund Trading

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (NYT).—The Justice Department filed an anti-trust suit yesterday charging conspiracy and challenging the legal right of the mutual fund industry to sell its shares solely in the way that it traditionally has done.

The suit says, in effect, that it should be possible to buy fund shares in the same way that other securities are sold. The sales commissions that are charged would be considerably less if fund shares were sold like other securities, the suit implies.

Three mutual fund organizations, nine major brokers and the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) were charged with conspiring to make sure that fund shares could not be sold in the way that other stocks are.

The NASD is a private organization, created by federal statute, that is supposed to police trading in securities other than those listed on stock exchanges.

A mutual fund is a company that invests in the shares of other concerns. It offers its shares to the public continuously and stands ready to redeem them at current market values. Mutual funds are mainly sold through stockbrokers, but are not traded in the way that stocks are.

The broker gets the fund shares to sell through an underwriter who is affiliated with a fund manager. In effect, each share sold is a newly-issued share, and a sales charge, often running as high as 9.3 percent of the value of the shares bought, is imposed.

Blocked Trading Market

When an individual sells his shares, he may sell them back to a stockbroker, but the broker does not find a buyer for those same shares, as is the case in normal stock transactions. Instead, the broker returns the shares to the fund.

The NASD was charged with having "distributed misleading information to its members concerning the legality" of such a secondary market.

The Justice Department asked the court to stop the defendants from maintaining any agreement to block the development of a secondary market in fund shares. It also asked that, if it wins its case, "each defendant mutual fund be required prominently to display in its prospectus a statement that shares of the fund may legally be purchased at less than the public offering price"—that is, the value of the shares plus the sales charge—if a brokerage firm arranges a trade in the shares, rather than buying them from the fund.

The suit also asked that the funds be required to state that shares could be sold for more than the normal redemption price if a broker were used in this fashion. Most mutual funds do not impose a charge on redemptions, and the suit did not make clear why the department thought that selling fund shares in the same way as selling a stock would be cheaper than selling them back to the fund or its underwriter.

The fund organizations named in the suit were: Fidelity Fund and its underwriter, Crosby Corp. of Boston; Wellington Fund and its underwriter, Wellington Management Co. of Philadelphia; Massachusetts Investors Growth Stock Fund and its underwriter, Vance, Sanders Co.

The brokers named were: Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith; Bache & Co.; Reynolds Securities; Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis; E.F. Hutton & Co.; Walston & Co.; Dean Witter & Co.; Dupont, Glore Forgan, and Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes.

BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE FINANCEMENT
BANCOFIN SA
Tx 24878
4, Rochepot 57, tel. 021 20 51 41
Lausanne, Switzerland
Investment department



Maurice Lauré

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

France's Sté. Générale has elected **Maurice Lauré** chairman of the board, succeeding the late **Jacques Ferronnière**. Mr. Lauré was formerly general manager of the company.

* * *

At **W.R. Grace, Manuel J. Ferreira**, former grocery products group executive vice-president, has been elected a corporate vice-president and becomes president and chief executive officer of Grace's European consumer products group, based in Paris.

* * *

Liam Doyle has been named assistant general manager for Europe by Allied Irish Banks, with headquarters at the recently-opened Brussels office. Mr. Doyle was formerly in charge of overseas operations for the Irish export board.

* * *

McCann-Erickson has made known two appointments: **Phil Geier**, chairman of McCann's London office, has been appointed executive vice-president of McCann-Erickson International with special responsibility for European operations. He succeeds **Marvin Corwin** who returns to the U.S. parent company, Interpublic. Also, at H.K. McCann, Germany, **Ted O'Hearn** has been named to replace **James R. Miller** as president and general manager, effective March 1.

* * *

Lawrence Morey, manager of Smiths Food Group, was named development director and elected to the board of General Mills (U.K. Europe) Ltd.

Prices Drop On Wall St. in Weak Trade

Declines Top Advances By Nearly 2-to-1 Ratio

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT).—A few negative news items helped send stock prices lower today for the second consecutive session in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The market's weakness resulted mainly from reports of the continuing weakness in the dollar abroad, the rise in gold prices and the growing tension in the Middle East arising from the downing of a Libyan airliner by the Israelis yesterday.

Declines outpaced advances by almost a 2-to-1 ratio with 925 issues lower and 512 stocks ahead at the close. A total of 151 stocks made new 1972-1973 lows while only nine issues posted new highs.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished off 3.56 at 971.78. Of the 30 issues in the average, 15 declined, 13 advanced and three were unchanged. Losses of a point or more were registered by Alcoa, Procter & Gamble and Standard Oil of California.

Light Volume

Volume on the exchange continued light and eased to 14.57 million shares from 14.88 million shares yesterday.

Underlying the softness in the market was investors' concern over the increasing inflationary trend which has been a drag on prices for some time.

The best performers today were gold stocks, which made good advances spurred by the continuing speculative scramble for the metal overseas, following the recent revaluation of the dollar.

Among the gold issues, Dome Mines rose 2 3/8 to 81 1/2; American South African 2 1/4 to 56; Homestake Mining 1 1/2 to 32 3/4 and Campbell Red Lake Mines 1 1/4 to 43 5/8.

Eastman Kodak was one of the better gainers among the blue chips, rising 1 3/8 to 144 3/4 on a report of record profits last year.

Widely-held American Telephone was up 1/4 to 51 1/8 in active trading.

Another gainer on the active list was Leasco, which closed at 13 1/2, up 1/2, but second most-active Magnavox dropped 1 3/4 to 17 1/4.

Soft Spots

Other soft spots were American Air Filter, down 3/4 to 28, and Howard Johnson, off 1 7/8 at 28.

Another record price for gold on the London market was reflected in continued gains by the gold mining issues. American-South African Investment climbed 2 1/4 to 56, while Dome Mines added 2 3/8 to 81 1/2, Homestake Mining was up 1 1/2 at 32 3/4, and Campbell Red Lake rose 1 1/4 to 43 5/8.

Prices were lower on a broad front on the American Stock Exchange as declining issues outnumbered the gainers, 554 to 282. The Amex index was down 0.08 to 25.16. Trading was moderate with volume totaling 3.16 million shares, down from 3.5 million yesterday.

Number 3 on the active list there was Reserve Oil & Gas, up 1 3/8 to 17.

Company Reports

Eastman Kodak

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,133.8	944.2
Profits (millions)	186.55	137.25
Per Share	1.16	0.85
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,477.8	2,975.9
Profits (millions)	546.25	419.31
Per Share	3.39	2.60

Swift

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	867.9	763.0
Profits (millions)	9.34	6.84
Per Share	0.73	0.53

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mitsubishi Forms U.S. Venture

Mitsubishi International Corp. has formed a joint venture with a U.S. leather-finishing firm, Fleming Joffe Ltd., to manufacture Jentra, a breathable fabric, as a substitute for shoe leather in the United States. Mitsubishi will own 51 percent. The Jentra trade name, technology and manufacturing facilities were acquired from a Tenneco Inc. subsidiary for about $10 million. Investment in the venture is said to be about $10 million and to mark the first U.S. manufacturing investment by the huge Japanese trading company. Mitsubishi has other U.S. investments, but none purely in manufacturing. Jentra is a nonwoven product consisting of three layers: fiber treated with urethane, a pure urethane inner layer and a topcoat.

Crédit Lyonnais Opens in Moscow

Crédit Lyonnais, the first Western bank to receive accreditation from the Soviet government for establishment of a permanent representation in Moscow, has opened for business. The French concern is one of the top 10 banks in the world. President François Bloch-Lainé, who attended the inauguration, told a news conference the main purpose of the bank will be to provide financing and trade facilities for the Soviet Union and Soviet bloc countries and for French firms. He said the bank is already working on a number of projects. The nationalized Crédit Lyonnais is established in 40 countries. It will not do ordinary public banking business here, an activity reserved for Soviet banks. Head of the Moscow office will be Valentin Korelsky, who has operated here for the bank on a temporary basis for a number of years.

Swedish Bank Merger Proposed

Sweden's Treasury Department has proposed a merger between two government banks: The Postal Bank and the Credit Bank. Such a union would create the biggest bank in Sweden, with assets amounting to some 28 billion kroner (about $6 billion). Postal Bank officials gave as one reason for the plan the recent capital concentration among commercial banks.

Fiat Seen Signing Brazil Pact

Fiat, of Italy, and the government of the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais will sign an "agreement of joint interests" March 8 in relation to a $230-million automobile factory Fiat will build in the state, sources close to the state governor's office report. Fiat has been negotiating with Brazilian authorities for several months over the project. The Minas Gerais government will own 20 percent of the automobile factory, whose production will be 190,000 units a year. Most of the output will be small cars, sources have said.

INFLATION AND INCOME 15%

ASL (INTERNATIONAL LUX.) S.A. Luxembourg

Manufacturing chemists. Antibiotics antiallergic cosmetics

February, 1973.

"Dear Investor,
The remarkable progress which the Companies ASL have made in recent years has continued and indeed, continued at an accelerated rate! We achieved record profits in every division of the group last year. Many new manufacturing firms in many countries are asking for our financial and technical assistance. We have a large program of expansion and we are keeping bureaucracy to a very low level through continuous hard work and extensive travel.
We need more capital amounting to some millions of dollars. We invite you to invest some of your savings with us. Your investment can be a minimum of five hundred dollars and a maximum of several hundred thousands. It does not have to be in dollars as local currencies are accepted.
We specialize in mergers with pharmaceutical and agricultural feedstuff companies all over the world. Through this system, we help the local national company, the native people and we all make money. Our production is ethicals and antibiotics for human and veterinary use. Our top speciality is antibiotic feed grade for the production of meat in 50 days. We need more capital and we invite you to contact us if you are interested in purchasing bonds. Our bonds have the following advantages:
1. A guaranted 15% income for the first year and 15% for the second year. After two years you can convert them to shares.
2. The income is part monthly in any desired currency and can be sent anywhere in the world.
3. The ASL-BOND may be cashed in at any time and you will receive back the full amount of your original investment.
4. The income you receive from your ASL-BOND will be tax free. Local governments are granting the taxes for our company investments as these are hard currency.
5. The cost of living index rose 6.8 minimum during the last twelve months all over the world. (The Financial Times Survey, December, 1972.)
6. Taking this Survey into consideration our ASL-BONDS are not offering mistrusting high income as you have to consider 7% less inflation rate. The worldwide factories in our group are increasing prices according to the local cost of living index. It is legally permitted.
7. So it is not as high as it looks! You receive a high income and we make money too. The truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Factories in many countries! We are negotiating mergers of more factories and the purchase of mercantile ships for the transport of chemicals. Please be kind enough to write us! Thanking you in advance, we remain.
Sincerely.

Dr. Paul ROHRER,
President of ASL (INTERNATIONAL) S.A."

For prompt delivery and answers write:

ASL A.G./Inc. - Manufacturing Chemists

73 BAARERSTRASSE, 6300 ZUG/Switzerland.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43	41¼	Rexn pf2.36			45	44¾	45	+ 1¼
78	47¾	Revlnd 2.52	9	182	50	49⅛	49⅝	— ¾
94	90	Reyl pf 2.25		97	53¾	52½	53	— 1
22¼	12⅝	ReynMet .40		663	12⅝	12¼	12½	— 1⅛
65½	55¼	ReylM pf4.50		1	59	59	57	— ¼
31	14½	ReynSec .50	6	17	15½	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
28¾	13½	Rheingold	28	1	15½	15½	15½	
17⅛	12½	Richrdsn .80	8	16	15¼	15	15	— ⅝
81¼	67¼	RichMr 1.04	23	84	80¾	80	80	— ½
61¼	48⅛	Richmd 1.04	12	86	51¾	50⅜	51⅜	+ 1⅛
34½	21⅞	RidderP .32	19	5	26	25½	26	
22⅞	15½	RiegelTx .90	8	9	18¼	17¾	18	
25¾	13⅛	RioGrn .60	5	29	14¾	14⅛	14¼	
14¼	11	RioGr pf.80		32	11⅛	11⅛	11	— ⅛
56½	36¾	RiteAid .10	65	66	53⅝	53½	53⅞	+ ⅜
42½	31	RivianF .84	23	50	34	32¼	34	+ 1⅞
6⅞	5⅜	RoanSl .76e		46	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
44¾	28¼	RobshCn .76	11	7	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
30½	18½	Robrtsn 1.10	8	14	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
81½	37¾	RbinsAH .42	41	59	75⅛	74⅛	74⅝	— ⅛
25½	19	RchGs 1.20b	9	57	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
59½	42½	RchTel 1.36	18	21	58¼	57¾	58¼	
24¼	13¼	Rockwer .28	7	24	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
36½	28¼	Rkwlint 1.60	9	x61	30	29¾	29⅞	+
91½	75	Rkint pf4.75		5	77	76¾	76¾	— ¾
32	25¾	Rkint pf1.35		1	27	27	27	+ ¼
116	67½	RohmHa .83	29	178	111½	107½	108	— 3¼
25⅞	14⅝	Rohrlnd .80	14	44	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
43¼	29⅛	Rollinsin .15	23	10	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	Ronson .20b	11	36	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
40¼	24½	Roper Cp 1	8	3	25	24¾	25	+ ½
47¼	26	RoyCCla .58	26	73	39	38⅛	38½	— ⅞
42	34⅜	roylD 2.25e	5	96	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+ ½
		RyD fn2.25e		13	40	39⅞	40	
16½	9	Royal Ind	8	32	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
15	8⅜	RTE Corp	62	14	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	4⅝	Rucker Co	156	58	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
23½	15⅞	RussTog .70	9	58	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ½
44⅜	33⅝	RydrSys .30	32	139	42½	42⅛	42¼	

S

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	5¼	Safegrd Ind	13	26	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
44½	34	Safway 1.35	11	170	40⅜	40	40	— ¼
33½	23½	StJocM 1.50	10	48	29½	29⅛	29½	
17¾	15⅛	StJoLP 1.10	10	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
52¾	40½	StLSaF 2.50	7	6	41⅜	41	41¼	+ ¼
46½	36¼	StRgisP 1.60	13	165	39⅜	38	38⅝	+
23¼	15	SalantC .30b	8	21	17⅝	17½	17½	— ½
22⅞	16⅝	SanDGs 1.20	9	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	11	Snders Asso	19	65	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
3¼	13⅝	Sangamo .43	11	34	14	13⅜	14	+ ½
34⅞	18½	SJuan 2.19t	13	9	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
36¼	25½	SFeln 1.60a	8	122	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
10½	8⅛	SFelnd pf.50		5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
58¼	34½	SanFelnt .30	28	134	55⅛	55	55⅛	— ⅛
12	6¼	SarWeSc .30	14	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
18½	14¼	SavanE 1.12	10	43	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅞
19	17¼	SavnEA .32e		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
19⅛	8½	SavASip .24	12	6	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
13¼	10⅛	SavODr 12h	15	33	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
28	13⅛	SavinB Mch	28	17	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
25¼	9⅝	Saxon Ind	37	137	9⅝	8¾	9	— ⅝
27½	22	SCA Svc	24	25	22	21	21⅛	— ⅞
21⅛	8	SchaeferC		14	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
144	82⅝	ScherPlg .96	52	105	142¼	142¼	142½	— ¼
63¼	43½	SchlitzBr .56	37	371	59⅜	58¾	59	
99⅞	72¼	chlmbg .50	48	400	96¼	92¾	94¼	— 1⅞
22½	14½	SCM Corp	10	63	16½	16	16¼	
18⅞	7⅛	SCOAInd .60	17	41	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
34⅛	18¼	ScotLFd .58	7	5	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	
5⅛	26⅛	ScottFtz .84	15	312	39	38	38⅛	— ⅞
15⅞	9⅞	ScottFo 60	9	37	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅞	ScotPap .50	13	109	15	14¾	14⅞	
33⅛	22¼	ScvilMf .75	10	171	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
80½	55⅜	Scovil pf2.50		7	57¼	55½	55½	— 1¼
9⅛	6⅛	ScudDu Vst		63	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
70⅞	42½	SbCLin 2.20	7	95	44⅞	44½	44⅛	—
18	7½	SbdVA .55t	8	94	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
13¾	11¼	Sagrave .60r	8	25	13¼	13	13	— ½
46⅝	21⅝	SealedPo .72	10	14	23⅜	23	23⅛	+ ¼
120	72¼	SarlGD 1.30	33	86	118½	118	118	— 1
123¼	97⅜	SarsR 1.40a	29	161	112⅝	111	112	— 1⅜
16	6	Satrain Line		221	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
65½	43⅛	Sedcolnc .08	3	82	55	54	54⅛	— 1⅛
35¼	21¼	Servmt .52b	11	53	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
76	9¼	Shakspre .24	11	13	11¾	11	11¼	+ ⅜
31½	14⅜	Shapell .10	7	63	14⅞	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
60	42	ShellOil 2.40	14	91	54⅞	54	54⅜	
37	29¾	ShelIT 1.25e	15	1	32	32	32	
26¼	15½	ShllerGl .56	8	507	11½	15	15	— ½
34⅞	20¼	ShllGl pf1.40		3	20½	20½	20½	
49¼	23½	ShllGl pf1.35		3	25	24½	24½	— ½
57⅛	42	SherwWm 2	11	49	42	41¼	41⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	7½	SiegelH .22e	9	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
m8⅛	14	SirraPac .56	10	18	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅞	SignalC .60b	10	230	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	
55	39½	Signal pf2.20		31	44½	43	44	+ 1
76¼	52⅞	Sigrode 1.19	19	7	73	72⅝	72¼	— ⅜
7⅞	4	Simm Prec	12	23	4⅝	4½	4½	
41¼	21⅞	Simons .88	12	100	23	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
60⅞	37⅞	SimpPat .20	53	27	56⅛	55	56⅛	+ ½
93¼	64¼	SingrCo 2.40	13	56	65⅛	65⅛	65⅝	+ ⅛
121⅞	85	Singr pf3.50		3	85	85	85	
21½	18¼	SkageCo .40	25	28	23¼	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
67¼	45	SkellyOil 1	21	28	68	67⅛	67⅛	— 2⅛
47¾	22½	SkilCp .90a	15	22	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
74	20	Skyline .24	12	140	22⅛	21½	22¼	+ ⅛
30⅞	18	SmithAO .74	9	219	18¾	8½	18⅛	— ¼
55	24⅝	Smithlnt .40	26	33	49½	48	48⅛	— 1⅛
66⅛	51¼	Smith KF 2	15	59	51⅞	51	51⅛	— ⅜
20⅞	16½	SmithTr .40	9	31	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
31½	24	Sucker 70	15	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	15¾	Sola Bas 50	11	18	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ¼
11⅝	4½	Sonesta		40	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	40½	Sony Corp	53	328	53⅝	52⅛	52⅛	— 1¼
34	25⅛	SooLin 1.42h	6	5	28	28	28	
22½	15⅜	SOSCons .54	8	1	19½	19½	19½	
8¼	21⅛	SoJERin 1.52	9	16	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
8¼	21⅛	SoJERin 1.52	9	16	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
24⅞	16¼	Southdwn In	6	71	16⅝	15⅝	5⅞	— ⅞
41½	32½	Sodw pf1.80		8	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
28¾	33⅞	SoeastBK .76	13	73¾	34	3		— ¼
31⅞	23	SoCalE 1.56	9	131	25¾	25	25⅞	+ ⅜
27⅛	18½	SouthCo 1.34	10	882	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
40⅞	33⅛	SoulGE 1.96	9	8	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅜
64⅜	41⅛	SouNGs 1.50	14	x30	66	65⅛	66	+ ¼
45	36⅝	SoNET 2.72	10	17	41¾	41⅜	41⅛	— ⅛
52	37⅞	SouPac 2.16	9	76	37¾	37	37⅞	— ½
57	42	SouthR 1.70	10	20	42½	42¼	42⅛	— ¼
35⅜	26⅛	Soutld .24b	21	13	28⅜	27⅞	28⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	SwAirm .37t	8	3	8⅝	8⅛	82	
18⅞	9⅛	SwstFor Ind	5	41	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
74¾	11	SwstPSv .78	13	53	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6⅛	Sparton .23	6	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
52	24⅛	SperryHut 1	7	83	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—
75½	46¼	Sprry H pf 3		8	49	48½	48½	—
59⅞	29¾	SperryR .60	19	384	46	44⅜	45	— 1½
17½	8⅛	Sprague El	70	52	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	13⅛	SpringM .40	8	37	14¼	14¼	14¼	
43⅛	26⅞	SquareD 1a	21	108	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
112	80½	Squibb 1.55	34	50	108½	107¾	108⅛	— ⅜
32¾	25	StaleyM 1.40	10	11	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
56⅞	44⅛	StBrand 1.73	15	81	51½	50⅞	51⅛	—
56⅞	39½	StBPaint .22	46	39	50¼	49	49¼	— 1¼
21¼	16	StdIntl .40	10	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	—
90	54	StdOilCal 3	12	434	80¾	78⅞	80⅛	— 1
90½	60⅞	StOilInd 2.49	15	240	86⅝	85⅞	85⅞	— 1⅛
101	60	StdOilO 2.70	20	102	90	89⅛	89½	— ¾
11¼	6¾	StdPres .10e	13	14	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
12⅞	10⅛	StPrudnt .66	12	7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
43¾	32	StanWk .84b	15	11	37⅜	37¼	37¼	—
21½	12⅜	Stanray .40	9	18	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅞	Starrett .80a	9	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
28	21¾	StatMl 2.32e	10	16	25	24⅞	24⅞	
46	35⅜	Stauff pf1.80		7	42	42	42	
16⅞	9½	STERCHBr .48	8	6	9½	9½	9½	
36½	29⅜	SterDrug .58	29	169	35½	35	35⅝	
35⅝	23	StvensJ 1.50	14	23	31½	31	31	— ½
40¼	31⅞	StwWar 1.85	11	18	32	31¾	32	
23	16¾	StokeVanC 1	8	12	18½	18	18⅛	
75⅛	13½	Stke VCpf 1		z180	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
48⅛	36	StoneWeb 2	10	6	41⅝	41⅛	41⅞	— ¼
13⅞	7⅞	StneCont .20	16	16	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
49⅝	30½	StrerBrd 1b	13	27	30⅜	30	30	— ½
22	11⅜	StridRite .65	8	x27	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
571	37⅞	StdWor 1.20	6	11	47½	47	47	— ⅜
90	77¼	StuWr pfB5		1	8½	85½	85½	

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	29¾	StW pfA1.40		8	36	36	36	— ⅛
24⅛	13	SuavSh .10e	11	41	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— 1
33	21⅛	Sub Prp .78	13	31	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
16⅞	9⅛	SuCrest	43	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34⅛	21⅛	Sun Chm .40	9	13	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ½
52⅞	38½	SunOil 1b	14	31	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅜
43⅛	25¾	Sun O pf2.25		62	45½	45⅝	45⅝	— ¼
35⅝	27	Sunbm .84	16	140	28⅛	28	28	
36½	25¼	Sndstrnd .80	22	14	26	25½	25½	— ¼
51⅝	45¼	Sunds pf3.50		12	47½	47	47	— 1
73	7¾	Sunshne Mn		420	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ 1⅛
33	22¼	SupValu .76	11	4	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
358	183	Supr Oil 1.40	160	13	330½	330	330	— 2
21¼	10	SupmkG .20	22	44	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
26⅜	21⅛	Survy 2.75h		12	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	15⅛	SutrM 1.76e	9	162	16⅛	16½	16¾	
19⅞	9¼	Swank .8e	10	32	10½	10	10	— ⅛
39⅞	30⅛	SwiftCo .75	11	86	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	29⅛	Syron .64	18	58	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
67¼	51⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		1	51⅛	51½	51½	—
24¾	11⅜	Systron Don	11	20	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼

T

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57¼	41¾	Taft Brd .60	19	23	48⅛	47½	47½	— 1¼
21¼	14½	Talcott 1.10	12	7	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
15¾	9⅛	Talleyl .30r	8	44	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
18⅜	14⅛	Talley pfB 1		10	14⅛	14	14⅛	
26¾	18	TampaE .84	12	28	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
49	32	Tandy Corp	20	199	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
41	16½	TappanC .40	8	35	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	15¼	Technicon C	32	32	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
65½	32¾	Tektrnx .10e	24	100	42	39¾	40	— 2
23	9¼	Teleor .24h	8	71	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
81⅞	74	Tledyne pf6		7	75	74⅞	74⅞	
14⅞	3⅞	Tled Cp	29	153	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	20⅞	Templet .32	12	241	20½	19⅛	19⅛	— 1⅛
30⅞	23	Tnneco 1.36	11	269	27⅞	27⅜	27½	— ¼
8⅞	5½	Tennec wt A		34	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
112¼	89½	nnec pf5.50		32	103½	101⅛	101⅜	— 1⅝
53½	32⅝	Tesoro Pet	14	103	51⅛	39⅝	39⅞	
43⅞	29⅞	Texaco 1.72	12	958	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
61⅞	34	TexETr 1.58	18	64	58	57⅝	57⅝	—
40	27¼	TexGsT 1.58	11	x30	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	28⅛	TxGs pf1.50		x2	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	14¾	TexGlfin .60	23	855	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
35	23⅝	Texasld 1b	9	13	24½	24¼	24½	
190	117¼	Txasinst .84	41	113	181½	178¼	181	+ ¾
39¼	27¼	TexOil G .01	42	102	32	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
24¼	18	TexPLd .54e	5	11	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
36	25¾	TexUt 1.04	15	415	31½	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅜
35⅛	19¼	Texfi Ind	12	14	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
46¼	34⅛	Textr pf2.08		25	36⅝	35¾	36⅝	+ ⅝
35⅞	26½	Textr pf1.40		20	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
22	14¼	Thiokol .40a	9	53	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
105	50⅝	ThmBet 1.12	37	39	98¾	98	98⅛	— ½
34⅛	14½	Thomln .40b	11	12	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	19	ThompJW 1	8	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9½	ThriftyD .37	10	60	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
25⅞	22⅛	Tl Crp 1.32	8	39	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	25⅛	TidwatM .50	18	110	35	34¾	34⅞	—
64¼	43½	Time In 1.99	12	x46	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	+ ¼
27⅞	19⅞	imeMir .26	16	58	20⅞	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
44¼	37⅞	timkn 1.8a0	10	18	42⅞	40⅝	41⅜	—
27	18¼	TishRlt .40b	21	11	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	—
14⅛	9	Tobin Pkg		6	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	16⅞	Tod Ship .80		82	21½	20⅛	20⅛	—
31¼	26⅛	TledoE 1.92	9	17	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
68⅛	23	Tool RshEn	15	236	25⅝	25	25⅛	—
18⅜	126	ToolRol .40b	12	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
79¼	63⅜	TraneO .84	14?			63½	63½	
48½	34½	Tran U 1.33	14	159	37½	37	37	— ½
59⅜	34⅞	Trans W Air	12	455	37⅝	36⅝	37¼	
34	25½	TrWAir pf 2		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
16¾	10⅛	TraWd Fin		12	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
23½	15⅛	Transm .55b	11	338	15½	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
25¼	10¼	Trnscon .43	13	2	14½	14¼	14½	
47	32¼	Travelrs .84	9	455	34⅛	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
57½	43	Travelr pf 2		20	46½	45	46½	+ 1½
27⅛	10½	TrvLdg .25e	15	7	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
34¼	27⅛	TriCon 2.27e		104	30⅝	30⅜	33⅜	
20	14	Triangln .80	12	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
29½	16	TringP .15e	7	12	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
25⅞	12	TrinityIn .56	11	143	21⅜	20⅞	20¼	— ¼
60⅞	39½	Tropicana	45	185	44½	43	44	+ ⅜
38	28½	TRW In 1.04	13	93	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
82¼	72¼	TRW pf4.50		2	74¼	74½	74½	— ¼
91¼	77	TRW pf4.40		4	77¼	77	77	— ¼
16⅞	11⅛	TucsGE .78	9	349	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
17	8⅝	Twent Cent	12	175	9½	9	9½	
32⅛	21	TylerCp .20	8	20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	

U

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54¼	22¼	UAL Inc	28	340	23	22	22⅛	— ⅝
51⅛	22½	UAL pf.40		155	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— 2⅛
28	19¾	UARCO 1.10	11	6	21⅛	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
23⅞	17⅛	UGI Cp 1 .32	9	x32	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
30	16¼	UMCInd .78	10	x39	18½	18	18⅛	+ ¾
16⅛	9⅞	Unarco .40	7	15	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
49	35¼	U Camp 1.08	17	9	46	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
52	41⅛	UnCarbide 2	13	163	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅜
45¾	34	UnCmr 1.26	10	64	36¾	36	36½	+ ½
25½	7⅞	Union Corp	14	143	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
19¼	16⅛	Un Elec 1.28	12	74	17¾	17½	17½	
107	102	UnEl 71pf 8		2	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
100¾	93¼	Un El pf7.44		3	100	99⅝	99⅝	—
92	81½	Un El pf643		z340	86⅝	86½	86½	+ 1
54⅛	45½	Un El pf3.50		z130	47½	46½	47½	+ 1
41¾	27⅛	UnOa 1.60	11	107	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
55⅛	40	UOCa pf2.50		57	51¾	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
70⅛	47¼	UnPac Cp 2	12	76	58⅞	57¼	58⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	UnPac pf.47		8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
42½	29¼	Unionam .80	12	15	34⅛	33¾	34	— ¼
19¾	13¼	Uniroyal .70	8	179	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
108¾	100½	Unryal pf 8		z10	104	104	104	
29¾	4⅝	Unishops	67	42	4⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
49	28¼	Unit Air 1.80	9	67	39½	39	39	— ⅜
16	9	Unit Brands	11	141	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
17	14	UBrd pf1.20		18	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	UnitCp .70e		15	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15	9⅛	UnitFin Cal	10	4	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
1	15	UnitGas .84	12	35	26¼	26	26½	+ ½
34⅛	27¼	Utilium 2.24	9	11	33⅛	33	33½	
16¾	7⅛	Unit Ind .32	7	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6	Unitln pf.42		8	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
39⅛	22	Unitinn .10	23	195	24⅞	23⅝	24½	+ ⅜
61	43⅝	UnJersBk 2	12	23	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	— ½
49⅜	27¾	UnJerBk wi		4	28⅛	27½	27⅛	— ¼
30¾	20½	UnNM 1.30	8	2412	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+ 1¼
18¼	9½	Un Nuclr	33	37	10¼	10	10	— ½
3⅞	1⅝	UnitPk Mln	10	48	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
273	16⅜	Un Rfing .15	10	45	22½	20⅞	20¾	— ⅞
48⅞	39	USFidG 2.28	10	44	40½	39⅞	40	
39¼	31⅛	USFor 6.07e		15	32¼	31¼	32¼	+ ⅝
35¼	21½	US Frgt 1.40	11	34	22	21⅜	22	
33½	23	USGyps 1.60	9	161	26⅛	25⅛	25½	— ⅜
35	28¾	USG pf1.80		16	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
37	13½	USHome .12	7	78	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
28½	16⅜	US Ind .65	7	248	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
35½	24¾	USLeasg .20	25	14	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
29¾	18⅝	US Shoe .95	10	13	19⅝	19	19	+ ⅛
34¼	27⅜	USSteel 1.60	10	283	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
26⅞	15½	USTobac .64	11	14	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	16⅜	UniTel 1	13	x164	20⅝	20¼	20½	
8	5	UniTel wt		54	6⅛	6	6	
32⅝	23½	UnTel pf1.37		11	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	25	UTel pf1.50		x2	31¼	31⅛	31¼	+ 1⅛
18	9⅝	Unitrode Cp	14	61	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
37½	29	U Leaf 1.56	8	16	32½	31¾	32⅛	— ½
25½	15¼	Univ Oil Pd	15	201	20	19⅝	19¾	
27	7	Univ Cmptg		566	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	+ 1
132	70½	Upjhn 1.60a	38	85	125	122⅝	123⅛	— 1⅝
20¼	11½	UrisBldg .40		7	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
75⅛	44	USLIFE .54	22	40	67	66⅜	67	— ¼
23¼	14¼	USM stp .40	12	8	20	19⅝	19⅝	
33⅜	26	USM pf2.10		2	31	31	31	+ ½
20¾	17¾	USM pf1.50		z70	19¼	19¼	192	
91	63¼	Utahlnt .84a	32	21	89	87⅞	89	+ 1⅛
38	30	UtahPw 2.08	9	16	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	+ ⅛
31½	22⅛	UVInd 1	7	24	24⅛	23⅜	24	— ¼
72	65	UV In pf5.50		1	69½	69½	69½	+
25	20	UV In pf1.6		1	21⅛	21½	21½	+ ½

V

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅝	13¼	Varian Assc	23	64	15½	15	15	— ½
27¼	16⅜	VCA Crp .40	12	59	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27½	18	VCACp pf.80		6	18½	18⅛	18½	
42⅛	27⅝	Veedor 1.60	10	12	31½	31¼	31¼	? ⅛
19½	11⅜	VndoCo .30e	17	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
34¼	27⅞	VF Corp .57	16	11	28⅞	28⅜	28⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	4⅛	Viacom Int	26	35	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ¼
24⅛	14⅞	VictCmp .50	19	12	15⅜	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
24¼	16⅜	VaEPw 1.12	10	160	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
104½	95½	VaEP pf7.45		z100	101	101	101	
100	94	VaEP pf7.0		z84	99½	99	99	— 1
74¾	66	VAE&P pf 5		z220	73½	72¼	72¼	— ⅛
71	62½	VaEP pf4.80		z50	67	67	67	
27¼	17	VSICorp .48	11	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	23	VulMat 1.08	9	30	27	25⅞	26⅞	— ⅝

W

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	35⅞	Wachova .62	18	5	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	⅛
97	68¾	Wach pf2.20		5	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	28⅞	WchRl 2.63a	11	32	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	— ⅜
28	17	Walgreen 1	10 3	6	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
54½	41½	WlkrH 1.20a	15	6	52½	52⅛	52⅛	— ¾
26	20¾	WallBus .40	18	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
24	15½	WallMur .60	6	2	15⅞	15¾	57⅛	+ ½
35	28	WalMart St	48	266	32¾	31¾	31⅞	— ⅞
63	23	Wang Labs	36	101	24⅞	23½	24¼	— ¼
14¾	8¼	Ward Foods		56	10¼	10	10¼	
25	16⅝	Warnaco .60	7	39	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
22	12½	WrnerCo .50	10	10	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
50¼	27¼	WrnCom .25	12	100	27¾	27	27⅝	— ⅜
100	55	WrnC pf1.25		301	55	54	55	— 2
110½	77⅛	WaLb 1.30a	35	191	108⅛	108	108	— ⅜
43¼	33¾	WarnSwa 1	25	6	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
26½	23⅞	WashGs 1.80	14	50	24¾	24	24	— ¾
20	14¼	WashSll .92	7	3	17⅜	175	17⅜	
23½	20⅞	WasWP 1.44	10	28	21	20¼	20⅞	
48¼	25½	Watkin Jhns	20	25	26	26	26	— 1
13½	9⅞	Way Gas .76	11	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Wean Unit		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15	9⅛	Weahrd .40	8	9	9½	9⅛	9⅝	
11	6⅞	Webb Del E	10	61	7	6⅞	7	
29¾	13⅝	WellMcL .50	8	20	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
29⅛	16⅛	WeisMk .48	11	17	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
4½	2	Welbilt Corp		12	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
29½	23⅞	WellsFar .86	11	251	25	24¾	25	
25	20	WllFM 1.97e	11	19	24	23⅛	23⅞	
27⅞	16⅝	WellsRG .60	8	4	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
19⅛	13¼	WescoF .03r	8	x39	17⅝	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
31¼	22½	West ra .60	11	12	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ½
65½	59	WPP pf 4.50		z50	62	62	62	+ 1
31⅞	21⅛	WstPtPep 1	9	30	23⅝	22	22⅛	— ¼
17⅛	10¼	WnAirL .10r	11	152	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
39¼	29¼	WnBnc 1.40	10	384	32⅛	31⅜	31⅞	
23¼	10⅞	Wn Pac Ind	15	42	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
69½	30¼	WnUnln 1.40	12	309	32¾	32½	32¼	— ⅜
86	76	Wn Un pf 6		2	80	80	80	
134⅛	75¼	WnUn pf4.60		1	77	77	77	+ ¾
54⅞	37½	WestgEl .97	16	511	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	— ⅜
64	57⅝	Wst E pf3.80		z40	62	62	62	
27¼	18	Wstvco 1.05	18	51	22⅛	22	22⅛	— 17
40¼	29	Wyberg 1.20	9	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
57⅝	42⅞	Weyerhs .86	20	118	49	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
57¼	48¾	Wyhr pf2.75		16	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞	+
57¼	48¼	Wyhr pf2.75		16	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	17⅝	WhelFry .40	19	123	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
24¼	15⅝	WheelPitt St	6	91	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
65	55	WhelPit pf 6		z70	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
40	29½	Whirlpol .55	16	398	32	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅜
27⅛	15¼	Whitecon .50	9	137	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
45	36½	WhiCn pfA 3		2	41½	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
41½	34½	WhitC pfC 3		57	38¼	39¼	38⅝	— ⅛
29½	11¾	White Motor	16	62	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
14¾	5⅞	Whittaker	16	129	6	5⅞	6	
53⅜	21¾	WickesCrp 1	12	64	22⅛	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	WiebtSt.25b	12	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
53¼	37¼	WillRoss .48	26	7	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
56⅜	35	Williams Co	11	93	47¼	46⅞	47	— ⅛
36¼	22⅜	Wms Co wt		36	28	27¼	27½	— ⅛
50½	34	Wms C pf.80		2	43½	43½	43½	— 2½
42	33¾	WinnDx 1.20	18	41	39	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
49	38½	WinnDix B		7	45½	45	45½	+ 7
48⅛	19	Winnebago	25	642	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	+ ½
25½	21¼	WisEIP 1.60	8	24	22¾	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	15¼	WiscPS 1.20	10	x25	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
30	21	WitcoCh .98	9	12	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
11¾	4½	WolvtWW .10	8	183	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ 1⅛
25⅞	15¼	Wometco .48	14	15	15⅝	15¼	15½	— ⅛
19¾	14⅛	WoodsCp .48	1	m6	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅜
47¼	24⅝	Wolwth 1.20	9	112	24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
67¾	38¾	Wolw pf2.20		20	39¾	39	39	— ½
14⅝	6	World Arwy	14	20	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
159¼	116⅝	Wrigly 4.0a	13	13	129½	128¼	128¼	— 1
20¾	13⅝	Wurlitzer .60	7	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	

X

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
171⅞	120½	XeroxCp .84	52	229	165⅜	164¼	165	+ ½
34⅝	21	Xtra Inc	9	16	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ½

Y

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅝	10	YngStl Door	78	27	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛

Z

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46¾	35¼	ZaleCorp .68	17	30	35¼	34¾	34⅞	— ⅝
38¼	24⅞	Zapata Corp	8	150	28½	26½	27	— 1⅜
76	49½	Zapata pf 2		2	57	57	57	— 2
39⅞	20⅝	Zayre Corp	9	4	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
56⅝	39⅛	ZenithR 1.40	16	185	44	42⅛	42¼	— 1¾
37	14⅜	Zurn Ind .28	18	40	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this ear, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales n full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vl—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or secrities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more ahs been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

News.

Reporting as objective as humanly possible, plus background to put events into perspective — *that's* what we call news.

Interpret this news with signed editorial comment and you have the Herald Tribune — Europe's *one* international newspaper.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.30¾	*.26¾
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	†.62	†.44
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.21½	.19¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	132.00	125.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	83.25	79.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	47-48	37-38
Lead spot lb.	.15½	.14½
Copper elec. lb.	.56-.56½	.50½-.51½
Tin (Straits), lb.	1.96	1.73
Zinc, E St. L basis lb.	.19-.19½	.17
Silver N.Y., oz	2.410	1.48½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	512.8	391.1

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Feb. 22, 1973

World sugar No 11: March 9.05-2.93, May 8.83-81, July 8.40-43, Sept. 8.04-15, Oct. 7.90, March 7.75 n, May 7.68 n, July 7.58.

Wool: March 245.0 b, July 220.0 b, Dec. 219.5 b, March 218.5 b, May 213.0 b.

Cocoa: March 34.50, May 34.75, July 34.75, Sept. 34.91, Dec. 35.00, March 35.27.

Copper: March 58.85, May 60.60, July 61.00, Sept. 61.25, Oct. 61.30, Dec. 61.50, Jan. 61.55, March 61.70.

Orange juice: March 43.60 b, May 44.50, July 44.90 b, Sept. 45.50 b, Nov. 45.90 b, Jan. 46.15 b, March 46.50 b.

Potatoes: March 6.75, April 7.27, May 8.00, Nov. 3.55.

Silver: Feb. 241.20, March 237.30, May 240.40, July 243.20, Sept. 246.20, Dec. 250.00, Jan. 251.10, March 253.40, May 255.70.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
March	38.78	39.00	38.74	38.80	+25
May	39.00	39.20	38.92	39.50	+35
July	39.30	39.30	38.95	39.15	+45
Oct.	37.20	37.33	37.20	37.65	+78
Dec.	34.75	35.00	34.79	35.00	+50
March	34.87	35.18	34.87	B35.05	+40
May	—	—	—	B35.20	+40
July	35.15	35.15	35.15	35.15	+65

b—bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	2.55	2.57	2.53½	2.57	2.49⅞
May	2.52	2.52	2.45	2.52½	2.42½
Jul	2.37	2.38½	2.31½	2.37¾	2.28½
Sep	2.34	2.35½	2.29¼	2.34¾	2.25½
Dec	2.35½	2.37	2.31	2.35½	2.27
CORN					
Mar	1.73	1.76	1.69	1.73	1.71
May	1.68	1.63	1.63	1.66½	1.63¼
Jul	1.63	1.61	1.57½	1.57¾	1.55½
Sep	1.56	1.56	1.53	1.53¼	1.52
Dec	1.46½	1.48	1.45	1.46	1.44¼
Mar	1.53	1.53¼	1.47¾	1.49¾	1.47¼
SOYBEANS					
Mar	6.33	6.39½	6.34	6.39½	6.23½
May	6.43¾	6.39¼	5.94	6.00¼	5.85
Jul	5.60	5.61¾	5.55	5.61¾	5.47
Aug	5.41	5.41	5.32	5.41	5.26
Sep	4.73½	4.71	4.62	4.71	4.55
Nov	4.13	4.13½	4.02½	4.13	3.97½
Jan	4.07½	4.10½	3.98½	4.10½	3.95
Mar	4.13¼	4.10½	3.99	4.10½	3.95½

SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	13.75	14.20	13.60	14.05	13.46
May	14.03	14.23	13.65	14.10	13.45
Jul	14.20	14.30	13.60	14.00	13.30
Aug	13.55	13.90	13.20	13.80	12.90
Sep	13.30	13.55	13.10	13.45	12.65
Oct	11.80	12.25	11.80	12.25	11.40
Dec	10.65	11.10	10.60	11.00	10.25
Jan	10.70	10.85	10.40	10.80	10.05
Mar	10.75	10.75	10.25	b10.75	9.75
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Mar	214.00	214.00	211.00	214.00	209.00
May	204.20	204.20	201.00	204.20	199.50
Jul	200.90	200.90	197.00	200.90	196.00
Aug	193.80	195.80	195.00	198.80	193.80
Sep	189.50	189.50	186.50	189.50	184.50
Oct	153.00	153.00	149.00	153.00	148.00
Dec	137.00	137.00	132.00	137.00	132.00
Jan	134.00	134.00	130.50	133.50	128.50

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER					
Feb	247.00	248.90	241.00	244.40	229.00
Apr	241.40	241.40	241.40	241.40	231.50
Jun	244.40	244.40	244.40	244.40	234.50
Aug	247.10	247.10	247.10	247.10	237.00
Oct	249.80	249.80	249.80	249.80	239.80
Dec	253.50	253.50	253.50	253.50	243.50
Feb	255.00	255.00	255.00	255.00	245.00
Apr	257.00	257.00	257.00	257.00	247.00
Jun	249.10	249.10	249.10	249.10	249.60
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Apr	44.40	44.55	43.90	44.00	44.35
Jun	44.90	44.90	44.40	44.45	44.72
Aug	43.85	43.93	43.55	43.60	43.72
Oct	42.95	42.95	42.35	42.45	42.77
Dec	42.85	42.85	42.30	42.35	42.80
Feb	42.45	42.50	42.40	42.40	a42.27

Sales: April 4437; June 2280; Aug 749; Oct 340; Dec 125; Feb 24.

SHELL EGGS					
Mar	41.95	42.35	41.00	41.95	41.60
Apr	47.82	47.95	47.00	47.90	47.75
May	44.25	44.60	43.70	44.60	44.15
Jun	45.53	45.50	44.50	45.25	45.00
Jul	45.13	46.20	45.20	46.20	45.30
Aug	45.70	47.50	45.70	47.50	a46.80
Sep	51.65	51.93	51.05	51.93	50.95
Oct	—	—	—	b48.50	48.00
Nov	53.00	53.50	53.00	53.50	53.00
Dec	53.63	b51.60	52.63	b51.53	b50.55

Sales: March 1357; April 272; May 791; June 16; July 8; Aug 12; Sep 64; Oct 0; Nov 2; Dec 4.

LIVE HOGS					
Apr	34.75	35.05	34.60	35.05	34.45
Jun	35.30	35.82	35.30	35.70	35.00
Jul	35.42	35.90	35.25	35.90	35.20
Aug	33.05	33.30	32.90	33.25	32.60
Oct	29.35	30.20	29.35	30.20	b29.20
Dec	29.30	29.90	29.30	29.90	29.10
Feb.	29.20	29.45	a28.95	29.45	28.97
Apr	27.50	b27.55	27.50	b27.55	a27.50

Sales: April 1323; June 755; July 330; Aug 184; Oct 212; Dec 164; Feb 20; April 4.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Mar	52.97	53.75	52.40	53.75	52.35
May	53.10	53.75	52.45	53.75	52.55
Jul	52.23	52.85	51.52	52.85	51.65
Aug	50.53	51.70	49.55	51.70	49.55

Sales: March 2443; May 2555; July 2365; Aug 675.

Open interest: Feb 83; March 4372; May 5535; July 4443; aug 1646.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n;Nominal.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	78.60
Algembank	337
Amrobank	81.50
A'dam	276
Fokker	42.80
Heineken	346.50
H.V.A.	534.50
Holland-Am.	260
Hoogovens	82.40
K.L.M.	137.50
Philips new	56
Robeco	261
Rolinco	174
Royal Dutch	118
Unilever	154.40
Ver.Mach.	163

London

ImpChem	2.82
Mar&Spen	2.59
MetalBox	2.58
Nichols	0.77
RandMines	2.50
RankOr	9.90
RoyalDutch	£18½
R.T.Z.	2.33
Shell	3.30
Tube Invest	4.45
Union Cor	3.68
Vickers	0.87
War L3½	£36¼
West Deep	5.73
West Drief	13¼
West Hold	£13¾
West Min	1.70
Woolworth	0.94
ZCI	0.55
Anglo-Am Cp	4.15
Anglo-Amin	232
BarclayBank	3.98
BeechamGr	2.80
Bowater	2.00
Brit.AmTob	2.84
Brit.Oxyg	0.71
Brit.Pet	5.16
BLMC	0.32
Chartered	2.40
Courtaulds	1.46
Chrysler	0.14
Daggafont	0.08
DeBeerD	3.83
Docca Rec	3.76
Distillers	1.53
Dunlop	0.95
El Muslind	1.68
FreeStGed	7.80
GEC	1.39
GlaxoGr	4.78
Gt.UnivSt	2.49
Guinness	1.51
Hawker-Sidd.	3.77
Hudson-Bay	9.30

Brussels

Arbed	4,450
Ast.d.Mines	2,245
Cock-Ougree	1,374
Electrobel	6,620
Lambert	2,795
Petrofina	7,150
Ph.Gevaert	1,630
Soc.Générale	3,186
Solvay	3,035
Un.Minière	1,775

Milan

Fiat	2,325
Finsider	342
Generali	67,850
Italsider	455
LaRinas	238
Montedis	373.25
Olivetti	1,619
Pirelli	970
SniaVisco	1,280
Terni	164

Düsseldorf

AEG	141.20
Aug.Thyssen	77.50
BASF	161.90
Bayer	130
Commerzbk	210
Conf.Gummi	93.40
Daimler-Benz	387
Demag	199
DeutBank	311
DresdeBank	241
Gels Aktien	78.50
Hoechster	158
Hoesch	64.60
Karstadt	423
Kaufhof	293
KHD	124
Lufthansa	67.50
Mannesmann	215
Metallgesell	295
Rheinstahl	123.50
RWE new	147
Siemens	304.90
Veba	139.50
Volkswagen	152.80

Paris

AirLiquide	370
Alimentaire	158.50
Alsthom	130
BSN	1,260
Carrefour	4,380
Cim.Lafarge	224
Citroën	89.50
Cie.Bancaire	659
CFP	210.80
CGE	472.50
CCF	175
DBA	333
Ferodo	568
Paribas	213
GerDanone	328
Hachette	355.20
L'Oréal	2,450
Mach.Bull	71.30
Michelin	1,878
Nickel	87.80
Nobel	160.40
Nord	38.30
PUK	138.50
Penarroya	52.10
Pernod	531
Perrier	316
Peugeot	521
Rh.Poulenc	170.50
RousselUcl	291.50
St.Gobain	184
Schneider	166
Suez	350.50
Thomson	192.50
Usinor	109.50
Wendel	40

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,125
Bally	1,220
B.Boveri	1,035
Ciba-Geigy	2,210
Cr.Suisse	4,005
Fischer	1,010
HoffRocheb	193,500
Nestlé	4,300
Sandoz	3,770
Sté B.Suisse	3,900
Sulzer	3,350
U.B.Suisses	4,595

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York
Feb. 22, 1973

Celanese	470,400	37⅛	
Magnavox	161,600	17¼	—7¾
Mattel Inc	128,600	7	— ¾
Am Tel&Tel	124,450	51⅞	+ ⅛
Ramada In	121,900	18⅛	— ⅛
FedNat Mtg	97,900	15⅛	— ⅛
IntTelTel	95,600	53	—1¼
Comw Eds	95,200	33½	— ¾
Texaco Inc	95,800	40	+ ⅛
Curtiss Wr	95,000	32¼	— ⅞
Leasco Corp	93,800	13½	+ ½
Fairch Cam	92,500	61	— ½
Phillips Pet	89,900	41¼	
Gen Mills	87,500	56¼	— ⅝
NatCashR	87,400	29⅛	+ ⅜

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	14.57	14.83
Advances	512	453
Declines	925	985
Unchanged	341	354
Total Issues	1778	1789
New 1972-73 highs	9	13
New 1972-73 lows	151	113

Most Actives—American

Rapid A wt	92,400	6⅛	
Intl Bknot	85,550	1	
Reserve OG	77,100	11	+1⅛
Soundesgn	65,330	22¼	+ ¼
Houst Oil M	65,200	23	—2⅛
Mob Ho Ind	62,800	13¼	— ⅜
Wright Har	49,500	1½	+ ¼
Day Mines	42,500	9½	+ ⅛
Imper Oil	39,500	43½	+1½
Coit Intl	36,400	9⅛	+ ⅞

Approx. total stock sales 3,162,000
Approx. sales year ago 6,170,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
25.29	25.06	25.16	—.08

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	971.48	978.63	963.05	971.78	— 2.56
20 Trn	200.40	201.76	198.57	200.36	— 0.85
15 Utl	113.24	113.75	112.22	112.95	— 0.32
65 Stk	307.38	309.47	304.65	307.31	— 0.93

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	129.38	127.09	128.22	—.28
20 Railroads	40.85	40.33	40.60	—.20
55 Utilities	57.78	56.98	57.37	—.15
500 Stocks	115.20	113.44	114.44	—.25

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.57	61.33	61.51	—.18
Industrials	67.83	67.49	67.77	—.22
Transportation	42.35	42.16	42.21	—.37
Utility	39.95	39.91	39.89	—.02
Finance	74.03	73.97	74.01	—.20

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 21	281,033	389,944	5,861
Feb. 20	326,692	441,838	4,034
Feb. 16	263,153	331,470	3,701
Feb. 15	166,163	373,163	4,155
Feb. 14	311,567	419,931	5,436

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Feb. 22, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.80	5.92
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.99	5.47
Incom	4.12	4.52
Insur	9.61	10.53
Advisrs	4.54	4.96
Acme F	9.93	10.85
Afuture F	11.63	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.86	.94
Allstate	14.35	15.43
Alpha	15.02	16.42
Amcap	6.67	7.29
Am Diver	10.71	11.71
Am Eqity	4.84	5.30
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.54	9.33
Incme	8.98	9.81
Invest	8.61	9.41
Specl	8.29	9.06
Stock	8.49	9.28
Am Grth	6.12	6.69
Am Insln	5.66	6.19
Am Invs	5.46	N.L.
Am utl	8.93	9.76
AmN Gth	2.85	3.11
Anchor Group:		
Capit	6.18	6.77
Grwth	9.21	10.09
Incme	7.83	8.57
Fd Inv	8.42	9.23
Vent	9.63	10.55
Wash N	13.43	14.72
Astron	4.31	4.70
Audax Fd	10.10	11.04
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.19	5.64
Fnd B	7.61	8.27
Stock	6.17	6.74
Scien	4.63	5.03
BLC Grth	12.75	13.94
Babson	11.75	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.93	8.44
Bayrk Gr	6.14	6.53
Beacn Hll	10.86	N.L.
Beacn In	12.92	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.73	N.L.
Berk Gth	5.25	5.74
Bondstk	5.51	6.02
Bost Fdn	10.99	12.01
Brwn Fd	3.99	4.36
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	14.43	15.80
Cando	22.67	24.82
Divid	3.94	4.32
NatW S	10.52	11.52
NY Vnt	12.68	13.88
Burnh Fd	11.66	N.L.
CG Fund	11.36	12.28
Capam	8.08	8.85
Capit Gth	3.05	3.34
Capit Sh	6.30	6.90
Cap Trin	13.52	14.78
Centry Sb	14.17	15.49
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.75	12.84
Bond	9.73	10.63
Com St	7.50	1.64
Grwth	6.16	6.73
Incom	7.33	8.01
Specl	1.93	2.11
Vent	10.53	11.51
Chas Gr Bos:		
Fund	9.65	10.55
Frt Cap	7.34	7.77
Shrhld	8.17	8.93
Spcl	7.83	8.56
Chemicl	11.42	12.48
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	10.78	11.78
Equty	3.80	4.15
Fund	10.83	11.84
Grwth	6.86	7.50
Incom	10.15	11.09
Vent	4.48	4.90
Colu Grth	10.79	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.35	1.46
Cwlth C	1.63	1.76
Comp Gr	7.12	7.78
Comp As	5.10	5.59
Comp Cp	5.76	6.31
Comp Bd	8.84	9.61
Comp Fd	8.57	9.32
Concord	10.92	N.L.
Cons Inv	12.62	13.12
Constel G	5.85	6.39
Cont Mut	8.41	N.L.
Cont Gth	8.84	9.11
Ctry Cap	15.29	16.53
Crn WDiv	6.10	6.67
Crn WDel	7.40	8.09
Davge Fd	11.68	N.L.
deVegh	unavail	
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.92	11.93
Delaw	11.07	12.10
Delta	5.96	6.51
Dir Cap	5.58	6.12
Dodg Cox	16.04	N.L.
Drexel	12.30	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	12.03	13.18
Lavge	16.43	18.01
Spl Inc	8.12	8.90
Third C	10.34	11.33
E&E Fd	3.59	N.L.
Eagle Gr	8.17	8.95
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.00	10.93
Grwth	16.29	17.80
Incom	6.43	7.03
Specl	8.70	9.51
Stock	13.84	15.13
Ebrstdt	11.64	12.72
EDIE Spl	25.91	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	8.60	9.42
Eq Pro	3.41	3.74
Fd Am	8.26	9.05
Egret Gt	13.99	15.21
Eltun Tr	18.48	
Emer Sec	4.99	5.45
Energy	12.28	N.L.
Equity F	9.18	10.03
Fairfd	10.03	10.96
Farm Bu	10.58	N.L.
Fed Reg	11.94	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.55	10.44
Capit	12.59	13.76
Contfd	9.53	
Conv	8.18	8.54
Dstny	7.26	
Essex	12.36	
Evrts	12.31	13.45
Fidel	17.10	18.69
Purim	10.10	11.04
Salem	4.79	5.23
Trend	26.44	28.90
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.76	N.L.
Indust	4.57	N.L.
Incom	6.14	N.L.
Vent	4.28	N.L.
FstFd Va	12.43	13.58
Fst Investors:		
Disco	6.98	7.65
Grwth	8.58	9.40
Stock	8.79	9.63
Fst Mult	9.32	N.L.
Fst Sierr	5.14	5.64
Forum Group:		
Climb F	11.02	N.L.
100 Fd	12.76	N.L.
101 Fd	9.22	N.L.
Twen F	6.51	N.L.
Fnd Gth	5.01	5.48
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.76	6.30
Incom	12.35	13.50
Mutal	9.66	10.56
Specl	11.58	12.66
Fourq	10.04	10.97
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.67	10.60
Grwth	7.84	8.59
Utils	5.75	6.30
Incom	2.04	2.24
US Gov	10.12	11.09
FdF Dep	10.97	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	10.06	10.99
Impac	8.70	9.51
Ind Trd	13.62	14.89
Pilot	8.10	8.55
Gatewy	9.58	10.36
GE S& S	38.11	
Gen Sec	7.49	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	6.65	7.27
Balan	8.21	8.98
Com St	12.05	13.17
GrthFd A	5.09	5.56
Grth Ind	22.65	N.L.
Guard M	25.03	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.50	4.92
Grwth	7.33	8.23
Incom	6.32	6.90
H&C Fd	10.61	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.96	N.L.
Hedb gor	8.81	9.63
Hedge	7.84	N.L.
Herlige	2.27	2.49
Yor Man	19.70	21.30
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.42	4.83
Incom	4.11	4.49
Trus sh	12.64	13.81
Trus un	3.42	
Imp Cap	10.71	11.70
Imp Gth	8.15	8.91
IncF Am	14.29	15.62
IncF Bos	6.83	7.48
Industry	3.69	4.04
INTGN	9.83	10.63
ICA	14.25	15.57
Inv Guid	8.76	N.L.
Inv Indic	5.60	
Inves Bos	12.79	13.98
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	7.67	
IDS dl	6.87	7.47
Mutl	10.47	11.38
Prog	4.88	5.31
Stock	21.40	23.26
Select	9.74	10.48
Var Py	9.43	10.25
Inv Resh	5.33	5.83
Istel	22.08	22.76
Ivy	8.40	N.L.
JP GrthF	10.26	11.15
Janus F	17.44	N.L.
J Hanck	8.75	9.51
J Hanc Sl	9.00	9.78
Johnstn	27.80	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Cus B1	19.51	21.41
Cus B2	21.81	22.83
Cus B4	9.27	10.10
Cus K1	7.91	8.67
Cus K2	6.99	7.66
Cus S1	24.14	26.46
Cus S2	11.87	13.03
Cus S3	9.05	9.95
Cus S4	5.32	5.83
Polar	4.77	5.21
Knickb	6.74	7.39
Knick Gt	8.60	9.42
Lenox Fd	6.04	
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	16.59	18.16
Lex Gr	9.09	9.92
Lex Rb	15.19	16.63
Librty Fd	6.24	6.82
Life Stk	7.14	7.80
Life Ins	9.59	10.49
Linc Ntl	9.42	10.30
Ling	3.82	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	33.40	N.L.
Capit	13.69	N.L.
Mut	15.30	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.93	7.50
A Bus	3.35	3.63
Bnd Db	10.96	11.98
Luth Bro	11.64	12.72
Luth Inc	9.97	10.90
Magna Funds:		
MagC	4.78	5.23
Incom	9.16	10.01
Prgm	10.26	11.21
Manhtn	4.51	4.93
Mkt Gth	3.23	3.28
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.51	9.33
Indep	8.16	8.94
Mass	12.50	13.78
Mass Financl:		
MIT	12.19	13.32
MIG	14.38	15.72
MID	14.67	16.03
MFD	14.72	16.09
MCD	15.92	17.40
Mates	3.28	N.L.
Mathers	13.08	N.L.
Mid AM	6.19	6.77
MONY F	12.16	13.29
Mut Ben	10.85	11.89
MIF Fd	7.97	8.72
MIF Gth	5.04	5.45
M OmaG	5.26	5.72
M Omahl	9.65	10.49
Mut Shrs	16.34	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.04	N.L.
NEA Mut	10.87	11.83
Natl Ind	10.98	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.95	10.87
Bond	5.13	5.61
Divid	4.12	4.50
Grwth	8.71	9.52
Pf Stk	6.85	7.49
Incom	5.24	5.73
Stock	7.61	8.32
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.71	18.16
Groth	11.33	12.32
Side	17.61	19.14
Neuw Cel	5.77	N.L.
Neuw Fd	10.14	N.L.
New Wld	14.82	15.32
Newtin	17.22	18.83
Nich Strg	21.57	N.L.
Noreast	16.01	N.L.
Oceangr	7.31	N.L.
Omega	8.96	9.08
One WmS	17.62	N.L.
ONeill Fd	13.06	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	8.08	8.83
AIM	11.35	12.40
Time	9.09	9.93
OTC Sec	10.86	11.89
Param M	8.28	9.05
Paul Rvr	7.73	8.45
Penn Sq	7.10	N.L.
Pa Mut	3.17	N.L.
Phila	7.67	8.41
Pine St	11.09	N.L.
Pine Tree	4.06	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	8.53	9.32
Fund	12.64	13.81
II	10.23	11.15
Plan Inv	11.03	12.05
Pilgrth	14.60	15.96
Price Funds:		
Gth	30.67	N.L.
N Era	11.71	N.L.
N Horiz	35.35	N.L.
Pro Fund	10.15	N.L.
Pro Portf	unavail	
Provid	4.50	4.92
Prov Gth	9.02	9.86
Pru SIP	11.28	12.32
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.32	12.37
Equit	10.15	11.07
Georg	17.03	18.61
Grwth	11.76	12.85
Incom	8.53	9.32
Invest	10.40	11.37
Vista	11.44	12.53
Voyag	11.10	12.13
Revere	8.89	9.72
Rinfret	14.53	15.92
Sagittars	2.74	N.L.
Schustr	9.98	10.91
Schust Sp	10.55	11.53
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	[illegible]	19.20
Specl	[illegible]	N.L.
Balan	[illegible]	N.L.
Com St	[illegible]	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equity	[illegible]	4.30
Invest	[illegible]	8.85
Ultra	[illegible]	9.37
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	9.31	10.17
Sel Opp	[illegible]	12.34
Sel Spl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sent Gth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sentry F	16.71	18.16
Shareholders Co:		
Cmstk	[illegible]	4.22
Entrp	[illegible]	6.98
Flet Fd	[illegible]	5.27
Harbr	[illegible]	8.92
Legal	[illegible]	7.45
Pace	[illegible]	11.46
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incom	[illegible]	[illegible]
Invest	10.55	11.53
Sherm D	12.37	N.L.
Side Fd	7.83	8.55
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	9.34	10.21
Invest	11.65	12.73
Trust	8.85	9.67
Vent	11.76	12.85
SB Eqty	11.60	N.L.
S Bl&Gr	12.44	N.L.
SoGen Int	13.56	[illegible]
Sw Invs	9.17	9.91
Swin Gt	7.63	8.25
Soyer Inv	12.28	13.45
Spectra	6.62	7.25
S&P IntD	9.89	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	5.25	5.74
Div Fd	5.58	[illegible]
Prog F	5.78	6.33
StFrm Gt	5.86	N.L.
S Frm In	10.63	N.L.
State St	53.34	53.84
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.62	N.L.
Asso F	1.32	N.L.
Invest	1.57	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	23.32	N.L.
Cap O	11.62	N.L.
Stock	16.84	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.69	7.33
Incom	8.97	9.83
Somit	10.34	11.33
Tech	6.91	7.57
Sync. Gth	8.46	9.25
TMR App	9.85	10.77
Teacher	10.29	[illegible]
Temp Gt	9.53	10.42
Towr Cap	6.12	6.69
Trps Cap	9.22	10.02
Trav Eq	11.46	12.56
Tudr Hed	14.10	N.L.
TwnC Gr	3.11	3.41
TwnC Inc	4.20	4.60
USAA Gt	13.03	N.L.
US GovSe	10.43	10.59
Unif Mut	10.09	11.03
Unifund	10.14	11.08
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.73	16.12
Nat Inv	9.49	10.37
U Cap	11.22	12.81
Whteh	14.16	15.48
United Funds:		
Accm	7.81	8.56
Bond	8.26	9.0
Con Gr	11.14	12.2
Con Inc	11.09	12.15
Incom	15.30	16.77
Scien	7.80	8.33
Vang	7.92	8.68
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	6.34	6.95
Incom	4.88	5.35
Lev Grt	8.92	9.33
Spl Sit	4.17	4.57
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	7.74	8.46
Comm	8.49	9.28
Specl	8.87	9.69
Vandrbt	6.64	7.26
Vangd	2.99	3.27
Vang TN	7.04	
Var In P	4.42	4.80
Viking	6.75	N.L.
Wall St G	9.38	10.16
Wash M	12.23	13.37
Weing Eq	12.36	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	24.45	26.72
Ivest	11.23	12.27
Morg	12.3	13.51
Techv	7.76	
Trust	13.37	14.61
Wellsl	12.43	13.58
Welltn	11.93	[illegible]
Windr	8.54	9.44
West. Ind.	unav	
Wesif Grt	4.89	[illegible]
Wincp Fd	5.91	[illegible]
Winfield	4.73	[illegible]
Wisc Fd	6.31	[illegible]
Ziegler	10.72	11.77

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Feb. 22, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$18.88
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.98
(w) Amitalia Fund	$7.90
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.56
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss.pr.	SF115.00
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$101.78
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$38.62
(w) Asca Corporation	DM14.61
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$11.06
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.90
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF988.20
— (d) Conbar	SF1,041.00
— (d) Grobar	SF895.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,024.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$7.33
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$12.44
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$12.51
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.38
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l	$59.11
(w) Browninvest	$22.35
(r) Cal. Land & Constr	$18.97
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.60
(d) Can.Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.86
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.05
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.25
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,001
(d) Caribco N.V. "C" Sh.	$129.75
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$1,070.14
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.39
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.61
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$10.28
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$788.69
d) Corvus Invest. Units	$3.64
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF98.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF105.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF170.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF107.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF292.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$7.77
(w) D.G.G.	$66.29
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.53
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.59
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,389
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.38
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.57
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$10.42
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$48.31
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.60
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.14
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$22.40
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$25.43*
(d) Fiducem	BF1,240
(d) Finance Union	$11.07
(w) First/Fund	$12.69
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$5.85
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$10.43
— (i) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$14.23
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$35.35
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$117.56
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$83.21
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$74.97
(d) Fonditalia	$12.33
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,975
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF118.68
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$4.98
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$4.54
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.15
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.13
(d) Fund of Nations	$10.05
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.48
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$28.09
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$8.95
(r) Growth International	$9.70
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$8.94
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$7.27
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV.	$5.372
(w) Hedged Investors	$13.318
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$30.38
(d) ICOFUND	$12.85
(d) INGHOW	$23.13
(d) Intertix	$128.18
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.23
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,358
(w) Intermarket Fund	$134.38
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.06
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.38
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,289.79
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.23
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.81
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.85
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.73
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$59.33
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$46.00
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,834
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$6.17
(w) Keyfund	$8.94
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'F	$12.70
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$21.09
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$21.80
(w) Luxfund	$23.46
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.10
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	[illegible]
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$9.10
(w) N.A.M.F.	$108.63
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.49
(w) Nor Amer. [illegible]	$7.53
(w) Nor. Amer. [illegible]	$13.23
(r) Olympic Cap. [illegible]	$2.68
(i) Opportunity [illegible]	$10.33
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$31.66
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$9.00
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$9.47
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	SF75.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,203
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,888
(d) Rentinvest	LF989
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$10.65
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	[illegible]
— (d) Global Fund	$7.86
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF31.15
(w) Selective Capital Fd	$4.97
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$7.07
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.19
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.88
— (d) Share Realty	$12.42
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$7.66
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.42
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.19
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.89
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.49
— (d) I.T.F.	$11.63
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd.	$7.26
(w) SMH I	DM99.90
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,394
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,230
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.98
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$232.73
(w) Star Fund	$7.75
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.83
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	[illegible]
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF103.90
— (d) Universal Fund	SF127.16
(r) Talent Global Fund	[illegible]
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	[illegible]
(w) Tokyo Valor	[illegible]
(w) Transpacific Fund	[illegible]
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd	[illegible]
(r) Tyndall Overseas (Stg.)	[illegible]
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	[illegible]
— (d) Bond Invest.	[illegible]
— (d) Eurit Eu. Sh.	[illegible]
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh.	SF126.40
— (d) Globinvest	SF107.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF122.50
— (d) Safit So. Af. Sh.	[illegible]
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	[illegible]
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM31.54
— (d) Europafonds	[illegible]
— (d) Unifonds	DM24.38
— (d) Unirenta	[illegible]
— (d) Unispecial I	[illegible]
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	[illegible]
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	[illegible]
(w) Western Growth Fd.	[illegible]
(w) Western Hedge Fund	[illegible]
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	[illegible]
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	[illegible]
(w) Worldwide Securities	$44.40
(w) Worldwide Special	[illegible]
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	[illegible]
(w) Zodiac Fund	[illegible]

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

Herald Tribune

Subscription Dept., International Herald Tribune, 21 R. de Berri, 75-Paris-8e. 75380 PARIS CEDEX 08, FRANCE.

Be a NEW SUBSCRIBER and save up to 47% of the newsstand price

Please send me the newspaper by mail for ☐ 6 months ☐ 1 year at the INTRODUCTORY 25% SUBSCRIPTION DISCOUNT (Savings up to 47% of the newsstand price)

RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF 25% DISCOUNT:

	6 Mos.	1 Year
Austria (air)...O.S.	698.00	1,396.00
Belgium .....B.Fr.	1,350.00	2,700.00
Denmark (air)D.Kr.	208.00	416.00
Finland (air)..F.M.	123.00	246.00
France ....Fr.	128.00	256.00
Germany .......D.M.	97.00	194.00
Great Britain (air)£	10.50	21.00
Greece (air) ...Dr.	904.00	1,808.00
Ireland (air) ....£	10.50	21.00
Italy ....Lire	17,500	35,000
Luxembourg .L.Fr.	1,350.00	2,700.00
Netherlands ....Fl.	97.00	194.00
Norway (air).N.Kr.	200.00	400.00
Portugal (air).Esc.	810.00	1,620.00
Spain (air) ..Ptas.	1,920.00	3,840.00
Sweden (air)..S.Kr.	144.00	288.00
Switzerland ...S.Fr.	116.00	232.00
Turkey ....$	30.00	60.00
Other countries in Europe (air).$	30.00	60.00
Africa, French Community (air)$	40.50	81.00
Africa, South (air).$	69.00	138.00
Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (air) ..$	27.75	55.50
Canada (air) ....$	69.00	138.00
India (air) ....$	69.00	138.00
Iran, Irak (air) ..$	48.75	97.50
Israel (air) ......$	40.50	81.00
Japan, Korea (air).$	84.75	169.50
Lebanon (air) ....$	48.75	97.50
Libya (air) ......$	48.75	97.50
Madagascar (air).$	60.75	121.50
Mexico ....$	69.00	138.00
Nigeria (air) ....$	69.00	138.00
Pakistan (air) ...$	69.00	138.00
Persian Gulf (air).$	69.00	138.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	48.75	97.50
Sierra Leone (air).$	69.00	138.00
S. America (air).$	69.00	138.00
U.A.R. (air) ....$	48.75	97.50
U.S.A. (air) ......$	60.75	121.50

Please print in block letters. 23-2-73

NAME..........

ADDRESS..........

IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THIS ORDER. To: International Herald Tribune.

THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 9

EmerEl pf	MirE 8.32pf	NorAm Coal
FtHow Pap	Nat Detroit	Sunsh Mng
Homestke	NY Hond	UnJerBk wi

NEW LOWS- 151

Adam Millis	Faberge Inc	Mor Nor
Addressog	Fedders	Munford pf
AhmanHF	FedSigns	Nat Presto
Aileen Inc	Fisher Fds	Northrop
AmAir Filt	Fleetw Ent	NwstStlW
A Cent Mtg	ForeMcK pf	Ownll 4.75pf
Am Medical	Fuqua Ind	Oxford Ind
Am Seating	Gable Ind	Pac SwAirl
Am Shipbdg	Gatzwy Ind	Pickwck Int
APL Cp pfB	Gen Cable	Pit Forging
Arcata Nat	Gen Develp	Plan Resrch
ArcataN pf	Gn Dynam	Premier Ind
Avnet Inc	Gen Firepfg	Prem Ind pf
Bache Co	Genesco Inc	RCA
Bath Ind	Gerber Pd	RepFin Svc
Bond Ind	Gifford Hill	Reynold Mtl
Bunk Ram	Globe Union	Robshw Con
CCI Corp	Gou'd Inc	Rockower
Ceco Corp	Gulf Wnlnd	Saxon Ind
Celanese	GlfWnln wt	SCA Svc
Centex Corp	Harcourt	Shapell Ind
Cert-teed	Hardees	Sheller Glob
Certnted pf	Harris Intor	Sherwn Wm
Chromally	Hershy Fds	Smith KFr
Cluett Pea	Hobart Mfg	Southdwn
CluetPea pf	Holiday Inn	Southdwn pf
Collins Aik	Honeywell	Sou Pac
CBS	Hospit Affil	Stew War
Comw Oil pf	Hought Miff	Storer Brd
Conrac Cp	HseF 2.55pf	Suave Shoe
ContAirLin	Hutton EF	Systron Don
Copelnd Cp	INA Corp	Talley pfB
Cowles Com	Johns Manv	Technicon
CredFin wi	Kaisr Alum	Telecor Inc
Dart Ind	Kals CemG	Temple Ind
Dayin Hud	KC Soulnd	UAL Inc
Deltona Cp	Kauf Broad	Union Corp
De Soto Inc	Leeds North	Un Fidelity
Dillngh pf	LomN Fin	US Gypm pf
Disston Inc	LTV Cp AA	Unitrode Cp
Dover Corp	Magnavox	Viacom Int
Easco Corp	Mattel Inc	Warnr Com
Eaton Corp	Memorex	WarnC pfD
Edison Bros	Meredith Cp	Wash WalP
Empire Fin	Metromed	Westc Tran
Envirtch Cp	Mid'd Ross	Westgh El
Equimrk Cp	Missn Equit	Wickes Cp
EquitLfe M	Monog Ind	Woolworth
ESB Inc	Monroe Eq	XTRA Inc
Essxint wi	Morse Shoe	Zale Corp
Evans Pd		

News.

Reporting as objective as humanly possible, plus background to put events into perspective — *that's* what we call news.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Feb. 22, 1973

INDUSTRIALS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
25845	Abitibi	$11½	11¼	11⅜	
633	Agra Ind	$12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
17595	Alta Gas T	$17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
25	Alta Nat	$21¾	21¾	21¼	
6142	Algo Cent	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
1200	Argus C pr	$14½	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
450	Atl Sugar	$6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
3369	Bank N S	$35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
12370	Bell Canad	$43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅜
251	BC Forest	$33	32¾	33	+ ½
9700	Block Bros	315	310	310	
12892	Bovis Cor	280	265	275	—10
5314	BP Can	$18	17⅞	18	
800	Burns Fds	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
2601	Calgary P	$29	28¾	29	+ ¼
1975	C Packrs	$24¼	24	24	— ¼
40800	Can Perm	$23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
2400	C Cablesy	$19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
2280	C Hydro	$12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ¼
4855	C Imp Bank	$32⅜	32¼	32¼	
3978	C Ind Gas	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
467	Cdn Tire	$66	66	66	— ⅞
11475	Celanese	440	415	415	—30
1060	C Holiday	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	
4900	Con Bldg	310	300	305	+ 5
26240	Cons Gas	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
1250	Crush Intl	$15¾	15½	15½	— ½
50	Cygnus B	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
790	Dofasco	$27½	27½	27½	— ¼
3210	Dom Store	$15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
998	Dupont	$33	33	33	
1400	Dylex L A	$11	10¾	10¾	
1030	Emco	$5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
1878	Falcon	$70	68¾	69	— ?
5000	Fed Grain	$9¼	9⅛	9¼	
660	Fraser	$20½	20½	20½	
731	GL Paper	$21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
40	Greyhnd	$22½	21⅝	21⅝	
2050	Guar Trst	$14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
14431	Gulf Can	$33¾	33⅛	33¾	
1300	Hawker S	425	420	420	
26585	H Bay Co	$20¼	19½	19¾	— ½
100	Huron Erl	$33¾	33½	33¾	
8590	IAC	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
1300	Inglis	$23¼	22½	22½	— 1
520	Inland Gas	$13	13	13	
8950	Intpr Pipe	$28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
2350	Inv Ip A	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
33575	Kaps Tran	$9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
3650	Kaiser Re	220	210	210	—10
1564	Labatt	$29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
3075	Lnt Cem	375	370	370	
200	Lob Co A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1160	Lob Co B	$6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3240	Loeb M	485	470	485	
2890	Moore	$52½	51⅞	52	— ½
8289	Noranda	$48¾	47¾	47⅞	+ ⅛
2600	OSF Ind	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
3630	Oshawa A	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1000	Pembin A	$6⅝	6½	6½	
317	Petrofina	$30¼	30	30	
17465	Reed Oslr	$12	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
300	Rothman	$15⅞	15½	15½	— ¼
100	Scotts	$22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
1000	Secur Cap	73	72	72	+ 1
3442	Shell Can	$54½	54⅛	54	+ 1
6191	Simpsons	$32½	32	32½	+ ½
325	Simpson S	$50	50	50	+ ¼
1799	Slater Stl	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
310	St Brodcst	$13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
32227	Stelco	$34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	+ ¼
500	Teledyne	$5	5	5	— ¼
685	Texaco	$65½	65	65½	+ ½
2800	Thom Nes	$16⅛	15¾	16	
1834	Tor Dm Bk	$32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
3050	Traders A	$21¼	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
3386	Tr Can PL	$39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ¼
2575	Trans Mt	$21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
744	Un Carbid	$18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
3147	Un Gas	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
1750	Va Der	$11½	11⅜	11½	
200	Walnoco O	$7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
3216	Wstburne	$17	16⅝	16⅝	
2030	W Cd nSeed	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
1025	Westnhse	$25½	25½	25½	— ½
1610	Weston	$22	21½	22	+ ⅜
800	White Pas	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
3575	Woodwd A	$30½	30	30½	+ 1

MINES

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
27307	Agnico E	375	365	375	+20
1825	Bethm	$16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
2500	Bralor Res	285	275	285	
5300	Brenda M	545	525	545	+20
20250	Brunswk	460	445	450	—10
73650	Camflo	575	555	555	+10
2000	C Tung	200	200	200	
2150	Cassiar	$13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
20495	Chemaloy	365	345	365	+ 5
1759	Coldstm	435	400	435	— 5
18650	C Morisn	214	205	213	— 1
8100	C Rambler	325	305	325	+ 5
1300	Conwest	700	700	700	+20
2733	Cop Fields	171	170	171	+ 1
2003	Craigmt	635	615	635	+15
7276	Denison	$32⅝	31¾	32⅜	+ ⅜
17100	Dicknsn	325	290	300	+20
3656	East Sull	289	283	285	+ 7
19303	Falcon C	$14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
17625	Gnt Masct	390	380	390	
2050	Gibraltar	$11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
4830	Granduc	325	320	320	— 5
35	Hollinger	$45½	45½	45½	
5815	Int Mogul	$15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
12331	Kerr Add	$12	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
152	Lab Min	$42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
6060	LL Lac	210	200	205	+15
3394	Madeline	435	415	435	+15
1250	Mattgmi	$37⅜	37¼	37¼	— ⅞
550	Newconx	660	650	660	
19950	Orchan	545	525	535	+10
40100	Pamour	415	400	410	+30
200	Patino N V	$27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
12755	Pine Point	$29¾	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
6830	Placer	$54½	54	54	
11730	Rayrock	120	110	117	+ 7
21314	Sherritt	$17⅞	14½	17⅞	+ ¼
1600	Sigma	$15	13	14	+1½
3050	Steep R	219	21	215	— 4
730	Sullivan	289	285	285	— 5
7059	Teck Cor A	440	425	440	+15
2853	Teck Cor B	410	390	410	+20
5225	U Keno	640	525	640	+109
9625	U Siscoe	595	565	580	—10
600	Upp Can	305	291	295	
4200	Wesz Mine	274	270	274	+ 1
2500	Yk Bear	385	370	370	—10

OIL & GAS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4350	Alminex	645	615	625	—15
6550	A Quasar P	$19⅝	19	19	+ ⅛
5095	Chieftan D	$15⅝	15	15⅝	
451	Clarcan	820	820	820	+20
1150	Francana	$10½	10¼	10½	
1453	Gt Coilsds	940	910	940	+40
200	Gr Plains	32	32	32	— 1
25133	Houston O	345	335	345	
10530	Nat Pete	72	68	72	— 1
1175	PanCan P	$15½	15	15¼	— ⅜
11059	Pan Ocean	$15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
5700	Petrol	144	140	144	+ 3
5033	Place G	68	67	67	
7600	Siebens	$14¾	14	14¼	— ½
3200	Spooner	61	60	61	
5505	Sundale O	820	795	815	—25
6770	Voyager P	680	645	683	+15

Total sales 4,225,363 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
350	Algoma	$15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
7835	Bank Mont	$20⅜	20¼	20¼	
3225	Bombard	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
740	Brinco	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
600	CAE Ind	$10⅝	10⅝	13⅝	
475	Can Cement	$60	58¾	60	+1½
230	Com BusM	$15	15	15	
330	Con Bath	$19⅛	19	19⅛	
210	Dom Bridge	$34	34	34	+ ½
1425	Dom Text	$9½	9⅜	9½	
700	Gaz Metro	$5	5	5	— ⅛
1172	Laur Fin	$13	12¾	13	
850	Molson A	$29⅛	28½	29⅛	+ ⅝
300	Molson B	$27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅝
100	Mont Trust	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
300	Phoenix C	660	660	660	
4840	Power Cp	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
6450	Rapid Data	511	10	10½	— ½
3000	Rolland A	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
2153	Royal Bank	$36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
338	Royal Trust	$53	52⅝	52⅝	—1¼
2775	Steinberg A	$29⅛	29	29⅛	
1000	Unican Secs	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	139.9	140.4	143.7	135.5
Brussels	160.13	158.42	162.48	154.66
Frankfurt	147.64	147.15	154.31	143.53
London 30.	449.8	443.7	509.5	443.7
London 500	190.90	190.28	217.35	190.13
Milan	101.58	101.98	101.98	93.18
Paris	104.1	104.1	106.9	99.8
Sydney	563.31	576.21	637.27	563.81
Tokyo (n)	400.67	402.11	422.28	370.27
Tokyo (o)	5278.25	5298.98	5359.74	4778.66
Zurich	404.9	405.3	418.3	398.6

(n) new. (o) old.

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26¼	19½	AAR Corp		16	10	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
15⅛	8¾	AAVCos	.20	8	9	9½	8⅞	9⅛	
9⅜	6½	AbrdMf	.40b	6	25	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	Aberden PET			1⅜	1⅜	2¼	2	— ⅛
5¼	2¾	Acme Hamil		27	12	3	2⅞	+	⅛
207⅜	94	Action Ind		12	85	100⅜	96	101¼	+ ½
10⅜	6¾	ADM Industr		6	5	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— 1/16
30½	10¼	Adobe Corp			33	74	14¼	14	— ⅛
8¼	4⅜	A&EPlast P			9	20	4⅝	4⅝	
56⅞	53	AeroFlo	.22r		9	14	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
7⅜	3	Aeronca Inc				1	3	3	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Aerosol		13		5	3⅜	3	3	
21⅛	5¼	Aerovox Cp		67	22	16¼	13⅞	14	— ¼
82⅜	6¼	AffilCap	.39f		5	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	1
18⅜	7½	Affil Hsp	.20	16		44	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	7	AIC Phl	.56t	10		13	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	9½	Airbora Frt		21		67	11½	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
13	7½	Airpex	1.10t		9	7	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19½	16⅜	Airwick			30	11	16	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
42½	25	AlaP	pf4.20			225	57	57	57	+ ½
23⅜	14⅜	Alan Wood			13	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	5¼	Alaska Airl				25	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	3¼	Alb Watson				5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅛	9⅛	Acelac	Inc		18	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	11¾	Allegny Airl			16	70	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
36	7½	AllegA wtO				25	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
14	5⅜	AllegA wtN				10	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
23¼	9½	AllenTR	.99f		7	5	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	Allied Art			2	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅜	6¼	Allied Cntrl			10	1	10	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
	2⅞	Alpha Ind			21			3	3	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	Altamil Cp			5	8	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2¼	7⅛	Altec Corp				37	7⅜	1¼	1¼	
1¼	¾	Altec Cp	wt				13	15-16	⅝	6	—3/16
4⅜	9	AlterPds	.36		7	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
24⅜	20	Alca pf	3.75			2200	53⅜	53½	53½	— ⅛
12⅜	10½	AlumSpc	.44		8	12	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	3	Amco	Ind		1	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
21⅜	8½	AHessLL	wt			36	8½	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
80	31½	Am Agronom				37	3¼	3¼	3¼	—
9⅝	9¼	AmBilfrd	.40		7	3	10½	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅜	1¼	AmBook Str				31	1⅜	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
37	21½	AmBusP	.20		24	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
6½	2¾	ACenMtg	wt			47	2¾	2	2	— ⅛
30¾	25	AFltch	2.68e		9	5	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
7	3½	AmFltch	wt			15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
16¼	3⅝	AlsraeI	.26e		10	57	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
10⅞	8	AMalzeA	.33		8	36	8¼	8	8	
16⅝	7¾	AMalzeB	.33		8	14	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
21⅜	11¼	AmPrin	1.28t		6	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
11	8½	AmRITF	.93e		13	54	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	AmRltyT	wt			6	12-16	10⅜	10⅜	
12⅝	10¼	AmTelRecrea			13	49	11⅜	10⅝	10¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¼	ASafeE	.68t		11	45	15⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅜	AmTech	Ind		7	11	5	5	5	— ⅛
26¼	22¾	AmTraing	S	.40	38	23	21½	22½	22½	— ¾
42	24¾	AMICCp	.04		41	92	44	42¾	43⅜	+ 1⅛
3¼	2⅛	Anglo C	.10e		20	15	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
17	10	AnsulCo	.56t		10	33	14⅜	16⅝	16⅝	
47⅛	17	Anthony Ind			8	54	16⅜	17⅛	18	+ ½
3¼	1⅝	AO Industr			15	107	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅞	3	Appli Data				12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	27¾	AquitCa	.15e		27	72	26¾	25¾	26¾	+ ⅛
4½	1⅜	Argus	Inc		93	4	1⅞	1⅝	⅞	
29⅛	13½	Ariz Co	.08e		16	5	1	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
13⅜	10¼	ArzCol	pf.48			2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
27⅞	23¾	ArkLGs	1.30		10	28	25	24⅝	24⅞	
10⅞	8	Arrow Elect			7	29	8¾	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
30¾	13¼	Arondal	.89f		8	8	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
7½	3⅜	ArrwodCp				5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23⅜	12	Asa vra	Oil		37	156	13⅜	12⅞	12½	+ ⅛
26½	10⅜	AshOil	Can		16	7	13⅜	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	AskinSv	.22t		19	8	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9⅜	6¼	ASPRO	.25b		6	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅜	AssdFst	.20		16	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
26½	15⅜	AssdAt	2.25		6	7	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	34¼	AssProd	.49		6	14	27½	26½	26½	— 1
41⅜	25⅜	Astrex	Inc		20	46	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Atalanta Cp			11	2	8¾	8½	8½	
2½		Atco Chem				1	1⅛		1⅛	
23¼	16⅛	Atic Fin	.32	14	2482	9⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—	⅛	9¼
11⅝	10	AtlCMI	1.18e		6	53	13½	13¾	13¾	
2	1¼	Atlas Cp	wt			31	1⅜	1¼	⅛	
38	21½	agatInc	.10		37	24	29⅝	29½	29¼	— ⅛
25⅛	15½	Austral Oil			28	106	19½	18⅛	19¼	— ⅛
17⅜	7¼	Auto Bldg			14	9	7⅜	7½	7½	
10⅝	5⅛	AutmSvc		.20		29	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	46½	AutSwit		.92e	26	4	52⅜	52	52	— 1
11⅜	5¼	AVC Corp				10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
14	6¾	AVEMC		.10	14		-9	7⅜	7⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	33⅞	Avondl		1.28b	11	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛

B

20⅛	10	BadgMtr	.48	8	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
42⅞	22¾	BaldDH	.60b	10	7	35¼	33½	35¼	+ ⅛
15¼	8¾	BaldTech	1.40e		18	7	17½	17⅝	17½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¾	BangPun	wt			15	3	3	3	
28⅞	14⅞	BanSer	Cnfl	12		109	26⅞	25¾	26	— 1
28¼	15	BankrU	.96h		25	11	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
5	3	Banner	.02e		10	10	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	4	Barb Lynn			9	6	4¼	4½	4½	
10	5⅜	Barclay	Ind		16	27	5¾	5	5¼	— ⅛
8½	6¾	barne	Eng			3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
15⅛	8¼	Barnwel	Ind		8	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16½	9⅜	Bary	RG		14	8	18½	18½	18½	
16⅜	6¾	Barrywr	.32	11	85	9¼	7⅜	9¼	+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Bartell	Med		66	19	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
18⅜	5¼	BathSr	.32		6	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅜	2⅜	Bayou	Cdy		48	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Baruch	Fstr			12	2	2	2	
7	3⅜	BaslnPet	Cp		21		65	6	5	5⅜	— ⅛
85⅝	12½	BayUtil	.27e			2200	53⅜	53½	53½	— 1⅛
3½		14%BB1	nc				5	½	1e2	1⅛	
7½	2⅜	Bhaviarl	RI			6	2⅜	2¾	14⅜	—
7¾	3⅜	Bell Ind	.66		9	29	4⅜	4	4	
38⅜	23⅛	Belscor	.25f		22	5	4	3½	25⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	21½	BenSM	2.53e		9	21	26½	26½	25⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	BenSMkt	wt			6	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	4⅝	Bentus	Cp			13	5½	5¼	5⅛	
22⅝	12¾	Brg Ent	.44t		18	12	12	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
17⅜	5⅛	BergBr	.56r			29	6¼	6⅜	6	— ⅛
20½	13	Brg B	pf1.15			1	M	4	14	— ⅛
60⅜	7	BarryzOmat			15	22	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Bertea	Corp		9	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
25	10⅜	Berven	.04a		18	28	1.40a	13⅜	13⅜	5
6⅝	2¾	Bthlem	Cp				2	2⅞	2⅞	
9¼	2⅜	BeveryEnt				83	3¼	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
37⅜	19⅜	BevHill	Bnc		8	12	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	22	Bic Pen	.22		23	83	23	23	23	
47⅜	31¼	Bigbee	Fr		7	24	24	24	24	
9⅝	3⅜	bigV	Supmk		8	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
34⅜	17½	BlkMf	.80a	9	5	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜	31¼
9⅝	3⅜	bigV	Supmk		8	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
34⅜	17½	BlkMf	.80a	9	5	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜	31¼
22⅜	9½	Blo Dynam			14	76	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
8⅜	2⅝	Bislngs	.60		7	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Blount	.04e		7	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅝	3	Bluebird	Inc		15	23	3⅝	3⅜	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	⅛	Bluebird	wt			6	12-16	10-16	10-16	+1-16
42⅜	19¼	Bodin Ap	.30		12	52	31⅜	30⅜	30½	— ⅜
19⅜	8¼	Boheck	Crp		19	233	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
21½	5¾	Bolf	Berank		12	9	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
17⅛	9¾	Bonhm	Sft			52	4⅛	3½	3½	— ⅜
37⅜	9½	Bowmar	Ins		22	245	30	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	20⅜	Bown co	.20		15	5	22½	22½	22½	— ½
85	27¾	bowVall	.10		256	83	38½	37⅜	38¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	16¼	Brad Regan			15	61	17⅛	16¾	17⅜	— ⅛
50	26½	BradfCm	Sy	.98		137	45⅛	45	45	— ¼
12⅜	5¼	Brnchln	.36		9	x14	6⅛	6	6	
2⅜	13½	BrantAr	wt			8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20⅛	13	BrtAirA	.50f			188	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
24	12¾	BriscanLt	1b		5	61	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
24	15⅛	Braun	.44		10	9	17⅛	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
15	⅛	Breeze	Corp			6	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
38	12⅞	Brewer	.20h		8	6	13⅜	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	BrdDart	Ind		16	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	BrownCow				26	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8½	29⅜	BsnFB	.40b		23	4	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	10¼	BruceRb	.20		12	119	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
34⅛	2⅜	BTMtg	2.69e		12	26	33⅜	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	5	BTU	Eng			1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅜	Buehler	Cp			79	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
16⅜	8¼	Buell	In	.25r	7	1	12½	12½	2⅛	— ⅛
32½	21⅝	BundyCp	1a			2	22⅝	14½	22⅝	+ ⅛
39½	12½	Burnsint		.60	23	32	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Butler	Aviat		20	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	15½	Buttes	G Oil		38	76	9⅜	19	19½	+ ⅛

C

18⅛	6¼	Cabicom	Gn			2	7	6⅝	6⅝	
40⅜	17⅜	Caidor	.15r		10	129	13⅜	13¼	13¾	+ 1⅛
25¾	9	Calcoma				62	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
34½	20¾	CAL PrtCm	1		10	1	213	21⅜	21⅜	+1⅛
7 16	7½	Camcoln	.05			22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
7 16	5	CampCbb				1.48	7⅛	6 13-16	7	+5 16
4¾	3⅛	CdnExp	GO		15	50	4⅜	3 13-16	4	1-16+	⅛
7⅛	6¾	Cdn Homsfd			88	77	7	15-16	7	9-16	7 15-16	1-16
23⅝	12	CdnItPw	1		5	7	12⅛	12¼	12¼		
9¾	4	7-16	Cdn Merrill			2	7	13-16	7	13-16	7 13-16	
15⅝	8⅛	Cdn Occidnt			15	35	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛	
58½	38⅜	Cdn SuprOil			43	38	53⅜	52⅜	52½	— 1⅛	
5	2	Canveri	Int			3	2½	4	4		
4	2⅜	Canusa	Ind		13	2	2⅜	2	2⅜		
9⅛	6¼	Capital	Res		6	1	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛	
6⅜	4½	Capflid	.2		33	3	5	4⅝	5	—	
22⅜	13⅜	Caressa	.20		9	x72	14	13½	13½	— ½	
100	91¾	Carnation			36	18	95½	94	94½	— ¼	
30⅜	13⅜	CarPipl	.80b		10	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼	
5	1	Caruset	Fsh				11	1	4		
9⅛	5⅛	carlerCp	wt				24	1¾	1¾	— ⅛	
12	5¼	Carrols	Dev		13	33	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛	
22¼	14⅜	Castle A	.86		7	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛	
31⅜	7⅜	Castleton	In		28	3	2	2	2		
20½	9⅛	Castlwd	Int		33	24	18⅝	18	18	+½	
21¾	8⅜	Cavitron	Cp		46	7	12	11⅜	12		
9¾	3	Cel tuCraft				21	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛	
49⅜	44	CenM	pf3.50			2120	47	46¾	47	+ ½	
12⅜	6¾	CentSec	.06e			7	6⅜	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛	
30	21½	CentS	pf1.25			2200	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅛	
9	5¼	Centfnd	.11r		9	4	6¼	6¼	6¼		
9⅝	4⅛	Certified	Cp		9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	
5¾	1⅞	Certron	Cp		42	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛	
16	9⅛	Champn	.02		21	274	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛	
7½	2½	Charan	Ind		19	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛	
45⅜	26¾	CharlC	.25e		36	9	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛	
23⅜	6¼	Charter	Mtd		82	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛	
7⅛	6	CHBFds	.23t		7	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛	
12½	5¾	ChemEn	.16		7	62	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛	
7½	7¾	ChicUnl	.51f		19	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛	
20½	15¼	Child Wrld			42	6	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛	
9⅛	3	Christian Co			8	45	3½	3	3	—	
22½	17⅜	CICVF	1.70e			21	16¼	16	16	— ⅜	
9⅜	15⅝	CIC Cp	.10e		10	16	17⅜	16⅞	17½	—	
40	25½	Circle K	.26		28	48	27⅜	26½	27⅛	— ⅜	
16⅝	7½	CitznFinl	.16		11	1	7¾	7¾	76		
18⅜	13⅛	CitMtg	1.57e		14	7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛	
3⅜	1½	CitizMtgI	wt			3	3	3	3		
80½	8⅜	CityGsPl	.50		8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
10⅜	6	CK Petrolm			23	33	9	8¾	8⅞		
12	7½	CL Finl			8	19	8½	8	8	— ⅛	
4½	2⅜	Clark Cable			45	3	2⅜	2¾	2¾	— ⅛	
22	12⅜	ClarkGr	.20		12	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛	
11½	5	Clarostat			11	3	8¼	8	8	— ⅛	
9½	3⅜	Clary Corp				27	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛	
17¼	10	Closay	.05r		7	8	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛	
13	3½	CMI Corp			84	17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛	
61¾	22	CMI Inv	wt			57	38⅞	36½	36½	— 2⅜	
19⅜	8½	Cogesco	.10e		15	5	10	9¾	9⅞		
26⅜	15¼	Coff Mat	.48		14	16	17⅜	15⅞	15⅞		
10⅞	5⅜	Cohu In	.15e		17	7	6¼	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛	
25½	7¼	Colt Intl			11	364	9⅛	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅜	
28⅛	20½	ColeNatl	.46		11	17	21	20	20⅛	— 1	
38	23⅛	Colemen	.44		18	10	22½	23¼	23⅛	+ ⅛	
13½	9½	College Twn				6	9	10⅛	9¾	— ⅛	
39⅜	6¾	Col Comi	.20			43	8¾	6¾	6¾		
10⅜	7½	ColonSnd	.30			53	2	7¾	7⅜	— ⅛	
33⅜	⅝	ColuMA	2.82e		10	226	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅜	
13½	6¼	ColuMtg	wt			24	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛	
44⅜	28½	Combin	Com		27	21	35⅜	34½	34½	— 1	
43	21	Combsth	Er		33	89	31¾	31⅜	31½	— ⅜	
21¼	9⅛	ComlAnl	.25		15	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛	
16⅜	10	CmlAlkt	.60b		7	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛	
27⅜	6⅜	Commodor			15	6	6¼	6¼	6¼		
14	5⅜	ComHlth	Cp		16	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛	
22	9¼	ComPsyc	Cl		16	17	10¼	10	10⅛		

31½	24¼	CommP	1.62		9	1	29	29	29	⅛
8	10⅞	COMPInd	.32		9	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
9½	2⅜	Cmprsh	Dos			4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	CompuDyn				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
36½	9	mpugrph			20	7	24¾	24½	24¾	
4⅜	2½	Comput	Ee		37		2¾	2¾	2¾	
4⅛	1⅜	Comput	Inst		33	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅜	Computrst				18	4½	4½	4½	
3⅜	2⅜	Concord	Fab			1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14	5⅞	Condee	Crp		11	33	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
4	3⅜	Connlly	Con		458	9	4½	4⅝	4½	
15½	9	Connrz	.43r		9	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	8⅜	Conrov	Inc		9	22	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	7⅜	ConNatSh	A			2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅞	3⅜	Con Oil	Gas			18	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
17	11	Cons Rl	.20e		12	16	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15	8⅜	CnsltDes	.40		6	15	9½	9⅛	9⅜	
11⅜	8⅛	Consyna	Cp		21	31	9	8⅝	9	— ⅛
2½	1⅜	Cont Mater			10	17	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7⅛		Cont Tel	wt			20	4⅛	4	4	
14⅜	11⅞	Cook Elc	.32		14	26	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
19	10½	Cook Ind			14	34	11⅛	17⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅜	Coe Jar	.20a		7	19	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	8½	Cordon Intl			18	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
21¼	10½	Core Labs			2	17	18½	18½	18¼	+ ⅛
41½	20⅛	CornBlk	.70		14	20	22	21¾	22	+ 1
9⅜	3½	Cott Corp			10	5	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
3¼	1	CottCorp	wt			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅜	Cusins M	wt			7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
41¾	23⅛	CoxCbl	Com		48	13	23⅜	23½	23½	
8¾	3⅝	Craig Corp			9	26	4¼	4½	4½	
14⅛	6	CramrE	.31f		23	17	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
15½	7	Creative	Eq		8	10	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
24⅞	14⅜	CroleP	2.20a		13	25	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
10	3½	Crest Foam			16	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	
6	1⅜	Crestmont				1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
27⅜	19¼	Crmpton	.85		7		9720	19½	19½	— ⅜
67⅜	37⅝	Cross AT	.42		36	5	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	— ⅛
19¼	14⅜	CSECorp	.32		7	3	15½	14⅞	15	
22	10⅛	Cubic Cp	.20		13	15	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	Curtis Math				2	4	4	4	
39	13	Cutler-A	.44		16	75	13⅜	13	13½	— ⅜
34½	13¼	CutlerB	.44		14	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
174	13¼	CW	Transpr		7	2	15⅜	15½	15⅜	

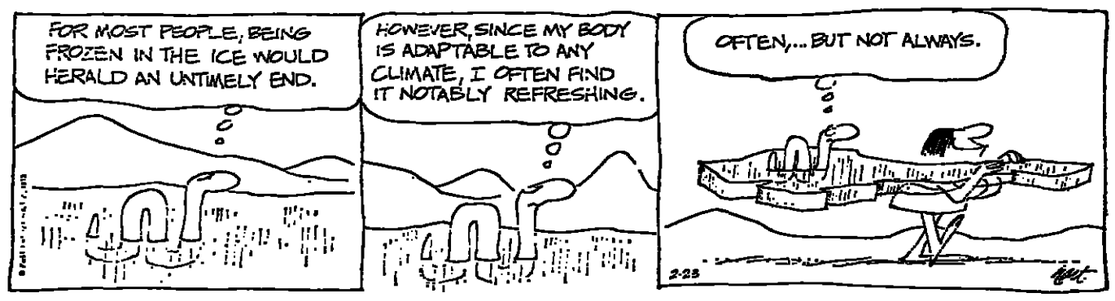
D

13⅜	5¼	Dalfch	.26e		7	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2½	1	Deryl	Ind			10	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Data	Contrl		62	3	2½	2½

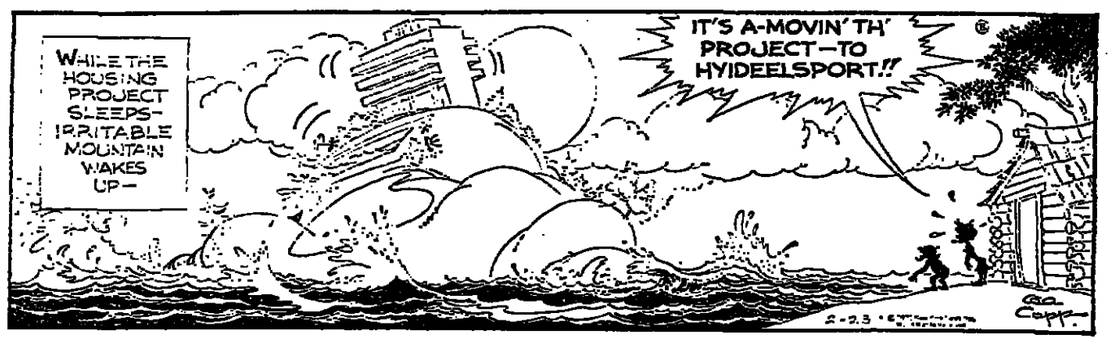
PEANUTS



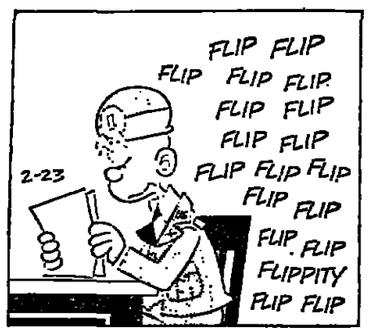
B.C.

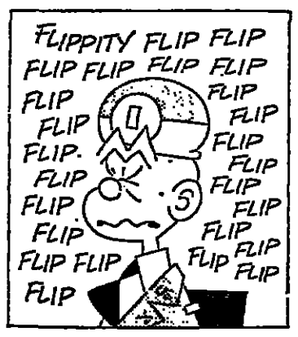


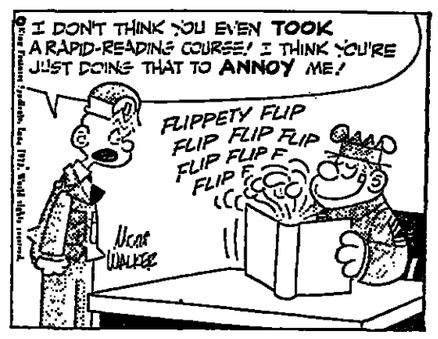
LI'L ABNER



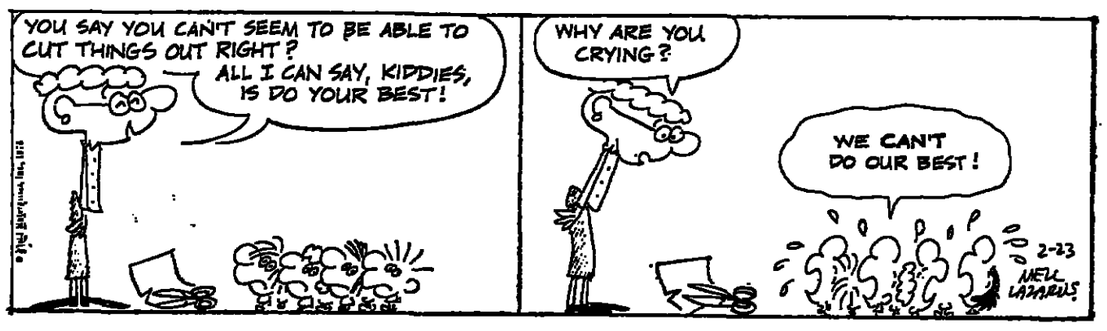
BEETLE BAILEY



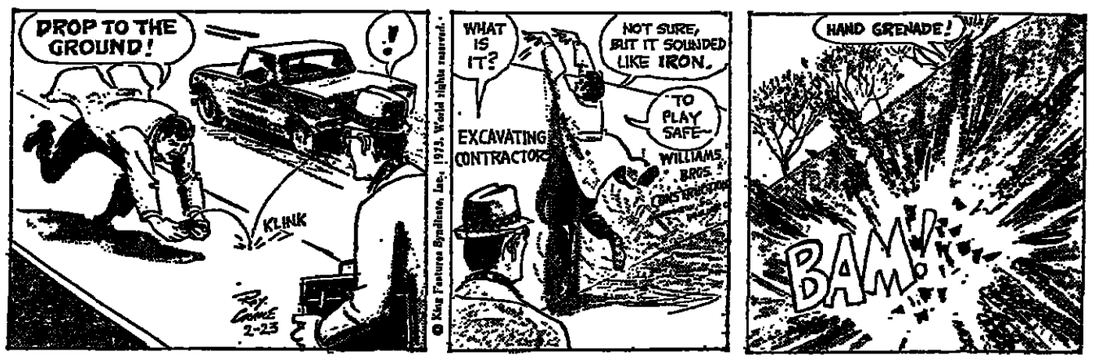




MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN MD



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South opened one diamond. Most players using Precision, as South was, would bid two clubs, but the *partnership had agreed that two* clubs would deny possession of a side suit of four cards or longer.

West should perhaps have overcalled one spade, hoping for a chance to show hearts later, but he made a take-out double, North bid one spade, a slightly eccentric move with only a four-card suit, and East bid two hearts.

South's three-club bid was pregnant with meaning. The failure to open two clubs made it clear that South held a side-suit, and North could infer from the auction that it was diamonds. When South then persevered with clubs at the five-level, he was likely to have seven clubs and four or five diamonds. With six diamonds and five clubs, he would have bid four no-trump over four hearts, an unusual employment for the "unusual no-trump."

NORTH
♠ Q J 10 4
♡ Q 8 7
◇ Q J 6 3
♣ 10 8

WEST	EAST
♠ K 9 7 6 3	♠ A 8 2
♡ A J 9 5 4	♡ K 10 6 3 2
◇ 7	◇ K 5 2
♣ A 9	♣ 5 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ 5
♡ —
◇ A 10 9 8 4
♣ K Q J 7 6 4 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ◇	Dbl.	1 ♠	2 ♡
3 ♣	4 ♡	Pass	Pass
5 ♣	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond seven.

West doubled five clubs, and found the only lead to defeat the contract: the singleton diamond. Now the defense was in a position to take a trick in each black suit and a diamond ruff. However, the declarer gave East an opportunity to go astray and he took it.

The diamond queen was played from dummy, and East withheld his king. South made the seemingly innocent lead of the heart seven from dummy at the second trick. East fell into the trap by playing low, and the defense was now helpless. The declarer discarded his losing spade, cutting the defenders' communications.

West won and shifted to a spade. South ruffed East's ace and led a small club. It would not have helped West to take the ace, for South would have used the club ten as an entry to play diamonds. So West played low and the club ten won in dummy. Now the diamond finesse was taken, and the club ace was the only trick for the defense.

If East had alertly played the heart ten on the lead of the seven from dummy, there would have been no way for South to prevent the threatened diamond ruff.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	O	R	I		T	W	I	T		M	E	S	A
A	D	M	E	N		R	I	G	A		A	J	A	R
R	I	A	N	T		A	I	N	O	N		T	E	N	O
S	T	R	E	E	T		P	R	O	J	E	C	T	S
		G	R	I	L	L		A	O	R	T	A	E	
G	R	E	E	N	T	E	A		N	U	N			
A	I	M		S	I	N	C	E		R	A	B	A	T
Z	A	H	A		S	I	E	A	D		L	A	V	E
A	D	A	C	K		O	A	T	E	N		L	I	E
			R	O	C		N	E	P	O	T	I	S	M
D	E	M	O	T	E		D	R	O	M	E			
I	C	E	B	O	A	T	S		T	I	N	S	E	L
S	C	O	D	A		S	O	H	O		N	U	L	L	I
A	L	I	T		E	R	O	S		A	R	U	B	A
S	E	A	S		S	O	W	S		L	E	G	E	R

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

by MENDELSON and BUSTER

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RENIL

LAGIE

TEENAB

MURTES



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHILE NAIVE FORCED INVITE

Answer: *Could be wise—to fly at night*—AN OWL

BOOKS

STATES OF IRELAND

By Conor Cruise O'Brien. Pantheon. 336 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by James Brown

CONOR Cruise O'Brien avows that if he had to choose between Holy Mother Church and Cathleen ni Houlihan he would not hesitate to side with Holy Mother every time. To the puzzled, secularized earnest liberal soul trying to make some sense out of the hellish mess of "Northern Ire" (as Joyce called it in Finnegans Wake) this might seem an irrelevant, or a Hobson's no choice at all. But the alternatives are as good as any likely to be offered to anyone involved in this centuries-old conflict.

In his latest book, "States of Ireland," O'Brien presents no solutions but instead treats the reader to a brilliant, all-out assault on the main tradition of Irish nationalism, known as Republicanism. *It* is only one more of the endless paradoxes of the tragic situation that the book should serve as the occasion for such an entertaining polemical set piece—every bit as good a job as O'Brien did on Dag Hammarskjöld and the United Nations in "To Katanga and Back."

Politician, diplomat, historian, playwright, journalist, television personality, wit and bon vivant, O'Brien has been energetically propounding his anti-Republican views for several years. He seems to have exclusive access to the British Sunday papers, the liblab weeklies and the TV think shows on both sides of the Atlantic.

He has also had a great deal of indirect influence on the news coverage of Ireland in recent years. Practically every big media journalist who jets into Dublin to wrap up 800 years of history gets his "background" from O'Brien.

But in Ireland O'Brien is distinctly a minority figure, in opposition even to his own tiny Labor party. He is heartily disliked, even hated by a great many people on every side of the hydra-headed conflict. Yet he persists in trying to get his voice heard above the din and has shown considerable bravery in the face of danger. He was beaten by Protestant toughs at a "Loyalist" rally one night in the North.

His book is a fascinating mixture of autobiography, diary excerpts and a historical, political and social analysis of the present situation in Northern Ireland. His family's life has reflected most of the crosscurrents of political life in Ireland since the fall of Charles Stuart Parnell, about whom O'Brien wrote his major historical work, "Parnell and His Party."

Nothing is left of Irish Nationalism after O'Brien's assault. The patriots from Wolfe Tone to Patrick Pearse are rejected out of hand. Even James Connolly is ruthlessly exposed for the paucity of his views on Ulster. And Yeats is roundly scolded for his mischievous myth-making.

O'Brien sees the quarrel as primarily religious and national. He denies that England wants to "keep its grip on Ireland," an idea he describes as "part of the sick fantasy world in which Sinn Fein lives." The most important distinction he makes is that it is a quarrel between IRISH Catholics and ULSTER Protestants. And more immediately between *Ulster* Catholics and *Ulster* Protestants.

Both groups suffer from acute cases of "Chosen People" psychology and O'Brien says that "one could say that Ireland was inhabited, not really by Protestants and Catholics but by two sets of imaginary Jews."

O'Brien explains perfectly the complex relations between the Catholic Church and nationalism. "When the Church condemns patriotic violence the Church becomes inaudible, without losing its authority in other spheres, such as sex." The Church handles the Catholic end of Irish Catholicism while the Republicans are the bosses of the Irish end.

He tears into the whole Republican tradition as a "cult of the dead" leading toward Fascism. "It is going in that direction because Fascism is the natural destination of an anti-democratic, militarist, authoritarian, ultra-nationalist movement, whose ultimate appeal is a mystique inaccessible to reason."

O'Brien sees two possible models for the future of Northern Ireland, one benign and the other malignant. In the first everything works out for the best. The Republic drops all nationalist claims and the IRA stops the shooting. This allows the good will of the Protestants and the English to come to the fore and eliminate discrimination against Catholics. The two separate nations exist side by side in peace awaiting possible unity some day by free consent. The benign model is very un-Irish.

The malignant model is more like it—the apocalypse ending in Orange and Green Fascist states.

The roots of anti-English feeling go very deep in Ireland within a popular tradition of romantic literature, hack propaganda, music and balladry, Gaelic sports, the temperance movement, the Legion of Mary and many other areas of Irish life outside the Republican movement proper. Illogical and mythical it all certainly is but its persistence and endurance in spite of endless failures is proof of its strength. But every mythology needs a counter myth to complement it. The perfect opposite for Irish Celtic romantic violence is the rhetoric of English Whig liberalism with the Magna Carta, Petition of Right, good Queen Bess and Oliver Cromwell, established church and all sweeping away the medieval papist obscurantism and Catholic tyranny to establish eternal constitutional parliamentary monarchy.

Swift saw through both sides: "The account stands thus. The papists aimed at one pernicious act, which was to destroy the Protestant religion, wherein, by God's mercy, and the assistance of our glorious King William, they absolutely failed. The Sectaries attempted the three most infernal actions, that could possibly enter into the hearts of men, forsaken by God; which were the murder of a most pious king, the destruction of the monarchy and the extirpation of the Church; and succeeded in them all."

Mr. Brown is a Paris-based American journalist who has traveled widely in Ireland.

CROSSWORD

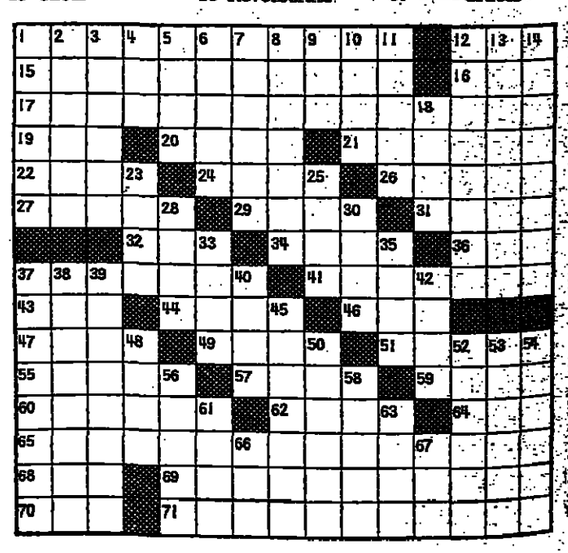
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Restores citizenship
12 Erwin
15 When to return from lunch
16 Mad, wet creature
17 Justice's concern
19 Item in the ring
20 Gambling game
21 Was indebted
22 Oklahoma city
24 Gunga and others
26 Glacial ice block
27 Second-hand tire
29 Kind of director: Abbr.
31 Billiards accessory
32 Glue-factory candidate
34 Paddles
36 Diminutive ending
37 Kind of order
41 Fouled the kicker, in football
43 Cheer
44 Asian land
46 Zoo attraction
47 Quod —— demonstrandum
49 Accompanied by
51 Alumni
55 Hawaiian island
57 Accurate
59 Bryce Canyon's state
60 Admittance
62 Part of M. A.
64 Family member: Abbr.
65 Surveyor's concern
68 Slippery fellow
69 Gave it the gas
70 Draft org.
71 Interminably

DOWN

1 Preferably
2 Colorless gas
3 Kind of license
4 Beast: Abbr.
5 Hard wood
6 Used 34 Across
7 Of an image
8 Spanish king
9 Add up
10 Reverberate
11 Swerves
12 One of a Biblical trio
13 Afro of a sort
14 Left port
18 Sinister look
23 Clammy
25 Sol or Vega
28 Jack and Jill's luggage
30 Liquor
33 Eat away at
35 Intoned
37 Church V.I.P.'s
38 Results of too many decibels
39 Church parts
40 —— alone
42 Hindu teacher
45 Rakes with fire
48 Asian weight
50 Dash headlong
52 Baseball-record entries
53 Weedy grass
54 Ramshackle
56 Newton
58 Merman
61 Groom, in India
63 Withered
66 Wood sorrel
67 —— Cruces



هكذا من الأصل

Talks Give Some Hope To Baseball

Owners Possibly Lessen Stand

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT).—Both players and owners both seemed growing more impatient to romp under the sun that lights up their spring training camps, a little sunlight might have seeped into the baseball negotiations yesterday.

Neither side would discuss their three-hour session on the fifth consecutive day of talks. Nor was there any comment on the meeting earlier in the day of the Player Relations Committee.

However, the committee, meeting for the first time since the talks have intensified, apparently gave their negotiators a little more latitude in what they could offer the players, hoping that movement could help bring an end to the stalemate that is keeping camps closed.

The change in the owners' thinking probably came in the area of salary arbitration, which, along with the reserve system, is one of the primary issues separating the two sides. The owners want to put off action on the reserve rules for three years, pending a joint study, and the players possibly would agree to that idea if the owners made their arbitration proposal more palatable.

Representatives of the two sides discussed whatever new concession the owners were willing to make and will try to move even closer together in a meeting today.

To Meet Players

Following today's session, Marvin Miller, executive director of the players' association, and Richard Moss, the association counsel, will fly to Los Angeles, where they will hold the first meeting tomorrow in a series of seven scheduled with players throughout the country.

Contrary to what some people believe, Miller said the players would take no strike vote at these meetings, which will continue through March 9 unless an agreement is reached before then.

Miller said he would give the players an up-to-date report on the negotiations and ask them for their views on the issues.

The issues also were discussed yesterday by the Player Relations Committee, which is made up of four owners and the two league presidents. One owner, Edmund Fitzgerald of Milwaukee, didn't attend because of illness, but Dan Galbreath of Pittsburgh, John McHale of Montreal and Robert Reynolds of California were there with Joe Cronin and Charles (Chub) Feeney, the presidents, and John Gaherin, the owners' chief negotiator.

However, none of the owners went to the session with Miller, keeping intact the virtually flawless record of owners never attending negotiations with the players' representatives.

Players Appear

Only once has an owner gone to a meeting with Miller, and that was a special situation last fall involving McHale and the Expos.

Player representatives, on the other hand, have attended many meetings. Joe Torre of St. Louis sat in on the meetings Saturday through Tuesday, for example, and Jim Perry of Minnesota was present yesterday. Other player representatives who have gone to meetings in the past include Tom Seaver, Brooks Robinson, Dave Giusti and Gary Peters.

Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, who had been vacationing in Florida, flew back to New York yesterday for the day, but as is his custom, he didn't join the negotiations. Some people consider that a positive aspect of the situation. Told that the commissioner had been in Florida, one club official said, "that may be good."

What club officials don't find good, though, is the cancellation of exhibition games. The Pittsburgh Pirates, who had been the first team scheduled to start spring training, called off their three games in Mexico City March 2, 3 and 4.

A Pirate spokesman said the club would lose about $22,500.



The New York Times.

IMPROVISATION—New York Mets' pitcher Jon Matlack, with bat, catcher Duffy Dyer, center, and shortstop Bud Harrelson practice on parking lot in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Canadiens Break Ice Against Hawks

CHICAGO, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Guy Lafleur feinted Chicago Black Hawk goalie Tony Esposito out of position and scored the go-ahead goal from short range with 7 minutes 22 seconds to play last night to give the Montreal Canadiens a 4-2 National Hockey League victory.

It was the first triumph for Montreal in three games against the Black Hawks this season, and enabled the Canadiens to maintain their six-point lead over the New York Rangers in the East Division.

It was the third straight loss for the Hawks, although they lead the West Division by seven points over the Philadelphia Flyers.

Maple Leafs 2, Flames 2

At Toronto, center Darryl Sittler's 20th goal, with 22 seconds remaining in the second period, helped the Maple Leafs come from behind to tie Atlanta, 2-2, Wednesday night.

Rangers 4, Kings 3

Jean Ratelle scored with 10 seconds remaining to give the New York Rangers a 4-3 road victory over Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, which has not beaten the New Yorkers in 19 straight games, blew a 3-1 advantage as the Rangers scored twice in the final period, Ratelle's winner was his 31st goal of the season.

Bruins 6, Seals 2

Boston, with a five-goal first-period, routed Oakland, 6-2, on the road. The victory, the Bruins' eighth in the nine games since coach Bep Guidolin took over from Tom Johnson, kept them two points behind the second-place New York Rangers in the East.

Derek Sanderson, who recently rejoined Boston after a short-lived jump to the World Hockey Association, paced the winners with two goals.

Blues 5, North Stars 2

Danny O'Shea scored after 68 seconds of the first period and Barclay Plager tallied twice to spur the St. Louis Blues to a 5-2 victory in Minnesota and into a third-place tie with the North Stars in the West Division.

NHL Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	39	8	13	91	248	136
N.Y. Rangers	40	15	5	85	227	147
Boston	38	17	5	83	260	186
Buffalo	31	20	9	71	210	154
Detroit	29	29	10	68	194	177
Toronto	19	32	8	46	180	196
Vancouver	16	38	6	40	180	270
N.Y. Islanders	7	50	5	19	131	287

West Division

Chicago	34	20	6	74	225	175
Philadelphia	29	24	9	67	225	214
Minnesota	27	25	8	62	187	178
St. Louis	26	24	10	62	183	187
Atlanta	23	27	12	58	180	177
Los Angeles	24	29	8	57	183	202
Pittsburgh	24	28	7	55	200	200
California	9	38	14	32	151	258

Wednesday's Games

New York 4, Los Angeles 3 (Gather, Fairbairn, Butler, Ratelle; Corrigan, Venasky 2).

Boston 6, California 2, (Stanfield, Sanderson 2, Vadnais, Esposito, Bailey; Weir, Stewart).

St. Louis 5, Minnesota 2 (O'Shea, Egers, Huck, B. Plager 2; Hextall, Mohns).

Montreal 4, Chicago 2 (Houle, Cournoyer, Lafleur, Laperriere; Redmond, Stapleton).

Atlanta 2, Toronto 2 (McCreary, Plager; Monahan, Sittler).

Soviet Runner Borzov Turns Red When Asked of Speed

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Valery Borzov blushed and fidgeted when an American newsman asked him if it was true that after the Munich Olympics he had bragged that he was "the world's fastest human."

"I never said that," the Soviet sprinter replied through an interpreter. "It is not for me to say who is the world's fastest human. The people must decide that."

If Borzov didn't say it, others did after he ended America's Olympic sprint supremacy by scoring a gold medal double in the 100 and 200 meters.

Borzov is in New York with three Russian teammates to compete in tomorrow's Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships at Madison Square Garden. The meet will determine U.S. representatives for the Soviet Union-United States clash March 16 in Richmond, Va.

His teammates are Yevgeny Arzhanov, silver medalist behind Dave Wottle in the Olympic 800; Vladimir Abramov, a high-jumper who has done 73 feet 3/4 inches, and Ludmila Bragina, world record-holder and Olympic gold medalist in the women's 1,500 meters.

Yesterday, after potato salad, coldcuts and Coca-Cola in a press lounge at the Garden, the four casually dressed Russians made it clear they relished the opportunity to compete here.

"It's useful to meet with strong competitors," said Borzov. "The competitors are stronger here than in Europe."

Miss Bragina said, "Meets here are conducted on a higher emotional level. Spectators participate more, react more."

Does she like that?

"Yes, because it helps the athletes."

Except for the language barrier, the four could have passed for members of America's blue-jean set. The men all wore blue jeans. Miss Bragina, a 29-year-old schoolteacher, looked trim in a blue miniskirt.

American Blacks Still Have a Long Run

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (NYT).—Like most black American track and field athletes, Cliff Bruce grew up believing the cultural party lines: Blacks owned the sprints and the distance races belonged to white runners.

Bruce ran the mile only once in high school, on a relay.

"My time was something like 5 minutes and something," the Manhattan College junior recalled earlier this week. "The coach told me I was in shape to run 4:25. I went out in 60 seconds for the first quarter-mile and walked the rest of the way."

Even after he enrolled at Manhattan, Bruce was tempted to stick to shorter races like the quarter-mile or 600. But Fred Dwyer, the former world-class miler at Villanova and the Manhattan coach, started pushing distance workouts on him.

"Just being black, I said, 'distance, wow,'" Bruce related.

One day, Dwyer sent Bruce out on an 18-mile run with Manhattan distance runners.

"'I'd say, 'Hey coach, why do I need distance work?'" the 6-foot-4-inch athlete said. "But you get into a race and see these cats running away from you and you say, 'Why can't I compete?' That's the answer."

Bruce no longer questions Dwyer and he is particularly aware of the role he now holds as a black American miler closing in on 4 minutes.

No black American has broken 4 minutes in the mile, indoors or outdoors, Byron Dyce, the former New York University national collegiate champion, has run 3:59.6, but Dyce is from Jamaica.

Two of the fastest black American milers, Reg McAfee and Willie Eashman, are entered in the National Amateur Athletic Union indoor championship tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden. McAfee has run 4:00. Eashman, who is scheduled to run 1,000 yards in the AAU meet, was a finalist in the 1,500 at the United States Olympic trials.

Bruce will join Tony Colon, Joe Savage and John Lovett on Manhattan's two-mile relay unit. But his goal remains a sub-4-minute mile.

"If I run the 100, people would just take me for granted," said the recent metropolitan intercollegiate 1,000-yard champion. "But if I break 4 minutes, I'd feel more of an accomplishment."

Bruce has run only two mile races at Manhattan, and the improvement has been so dramatic (4:17, 4:08.8) that he feels anything is possible this spring, when he can unwind outdoors.

"It's definitely been a cultural thing," Bruce said. "Being black and living in the city, they throw distance at you and you don't dig it. Everybody sees how well the Kenyans are doing in distance races, but that's what you have to do over there."

Bruce doesn't buy the talk that blacks are physiologically superior.

"You can be best at what you want to be best," he said. "Personally I feel it would be a better indication of a black guy whipping Marty Liquori in the mile than someone winning a sprint."

The Scoreboard

AUTO RACING.—At Melbourne, with his five-liter STP, McRae packed with dry ice to combat temperatures of more than 100 degrees, New Zealander Graham McRae clinched his third successive Tasman Cup championship with a victory at Sandown Park.

After a slow start from the pole position, McRae followed Australian Frank Matich—Repco Matich—and John McCormack—Elfin Repco—for the first few laps. McRae took second on the eighth lap and roared ahead of leader Matich on lap 16. He eased away to finish 28 seconds ahead of McCormack, who was hampered with clutch trouble for most of the race. McRae averaged 106.45 miles an hour.

McCormack, Australian Max Stewart—Lola T330—and Matich fought for second place but Matich spun four times and finished fourth. Britain's Alan Rollinson was running fifth in his Duckmans McRae when his engine blew up on the tenth lap. American driver Sam Posey—Surtees—won a battle for sixth place with Britain's Steve Thompson, driving a Chevron B34.

At Karlstad, Sweden, Stig Blomquist of Sweden drove his Saab to victory in the Swedish Royal Automobile Club rally counting towards the world factory championships. It was his third triumph in this event. He beat teammate Per Eklund of Sweden, the runner-up, by 1 minute 23 seconds.

Jean-Luc Therier of France, in an Alpine-Renault, was third; Harry Kaellstroem of Sweden, in a Lancia, fourth and Hakan Lindberg of Sweden, in a Fiat, fifth.

ALPINE SKIING — At Pontedilegno, Italy, Rolando Thoeni, cousin of two-time World Cup champion Gustavo Thoeni, and Maddalena Silvestri won the men's and women's Italian national downhill titles. Miss Silvestri clocked 1 minute 36.95 seconds over the 2,200-meter course. She came in 9/100ths of a second ahead of Claudia Giordani. Clotilde Fasolis was third in 1:37.61. Thoeni won the men's title over Marcello Varallo.

At La Foux d'Allos, France, Patricia Emonet, a 16-year-old member of the French World Cup ski team, won the women's special slalom at the French national championships. Her total of 87.96 seconds on heats of 45.05 and 42.91 beat out Fabienne Serrat, second-place finisher in 91.34, and Martine Ducros, third in 92.62.

BOXING—At Orlando, Fla., former World Boxing Association heavyweight champion Jimmy Ellis knocked out Bob (Pretty Boy) Felstein of Toronto in the second round of their fight in the Orlando Sports Stadium. Ellis, 200, dropped the 204-pound Felstein with a right 45 seconds into the second round of their scheduled 10-rounder.



Swedish Skiing Begins Today

FALUN, Sweden, Feb. 22 (UPI).—The International Swedish ski games, a rehearsal for next year's world Nordic ski championships, were formally opened tonight by Minister of Defense Sven Andersson, who also inaugurated the new ski grounds here.

The games start tomorrow with various junior events, the ladies five kilometers race, Nordic combination and the special ski jump on the small hill.

St. John's, Duquesne Bow

Upsets Hit Basketball As N. Carolina Loses

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 (UPI).—The post-season tournament hopes of St. John's and Duquesne received serious setbacks last night, but they were minor shocks compared to the jolt delivered to sixth-ranked North Carolina by unranked Miami of Ohio.

St. John's, hoping for a bid to the National Collegiate tournament, may have to settle instead for the National Invitation Tournament. The 13th-ranked Redmen were defeated by St Joseph's (Pa.), 76-65, at the Palestra in Philadelphia and may have lost one of the three Eastern at-large bids to be extended by the NCAA next Thursday.

"I don't think we'll be able to lose another one if we hope we get a bid to the NCAAs," said the Redmen's Bill Schaeffer, who led the scorers with 26 points. "We'll definitely have to make a good showing against Notre Dame this Saturday."

The Redmen, now 18-4, are in contention with Syracuse (19-4), Providence (19-2) and South Carolina (17-5) for the Eastern bids.

Duquesne, which had hoped to gain a bid to the NIT, may have lost its chance by losing to ninth-ranked Maryland, 81-71, on its home court in Pittsburgh. The loss snapped an 18-game winning streak for the Dukes at home as their won-lost record for the season fell to 13-7.

Miami pulled one of the year's biggest upsets at Chapel Hill, N.C., when it downed North Carolina, 102-92. The Redskins, winning for the 15th time in 23 starts, had three men in double figures while handing the Tar Heels only their fifth loss in 25 games.

In other games, second-ranked North Carolina State beat Duke, 74-50, at Durham, N.C., Jacksonville routed South Alabama, 101-56, at Jacksonville, Fla., Syracuse edged Niagara in overtime, 80-77, at Syracuse, N.Y., and American University tipped LaSalle, 83-79, at Fort Myer, Va.

Mike Bantom was the key man for St. Joseph's in the Hawks' victory over St. John's. Bantom had 23 points and 21 rebounds in helping St. Joe's to its 19th victory against five losses. Pat McFarland led the Hawks with 25 points.

Tom McMillen's 28 points and 22 by Jim O'Brien paced Maryland over Duquesne. A crowd of 12,223—largest ever to watch the Dukes at home—turned out for the contest.

Rich Hampton scored 25 points, Phil Lumpkin 24 and Dave Elmer 22 for Miami, which hit on 61 percent of its shots in the first half against the Tar Heels. George Karl had 24 points for North Carolina.

David Thompson scored 31 points as North Carolina State boosted its record to 22-0 and wrapped up the regular season Atlantic Coast Conference title for the first time since 1959. The victory snapped Duke's home court winning streak at 17 games. North Carolina State is not eligible for post-season play because of NCAA violations.

Sophomore Henry Williams scored 26 points for Jacksonville as the Dolphins boosted their record to 20-4; Sophomore Dennis Duval's 22 points helped Syracuse to its 19th victory in 23 games and Kermit Washington outrebounded the entire LaSalle team, 31-28, as American University ran its record to 20-4.

El Shafei Upsets Ashe to Advance To WCT Semis

COLOGNE, Feb. 23 (Reuters).—Ismail El Shafei of Egypt reached the semifinals of the World Championship Tennis group B tournament here tonight with a surprise victory over American Arthur Ashe.

El Shafei battled for 90 minutes for his 6-7, 6-3, 6-2, quarterfinal triumph. The American won the first set on a tie-breaker but a series of errors the next two sets gave the match to the Egyptian.

Brian Fairlie of New Zealand reached the semifinals by defeating Dick Crealy of Australia, 6-1, 6-4.

In the first round of the men's doubles, the British pair of Mark Cox and Graham Stilwell defeated Vladimir Zednik and Frantisek Pala of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-4.

Nastase gains

SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 22 (AP).—Frank Froehling upset 1971 champion Clark Graebner and Ilie Nastase, the 1970 champion from Romania, was carried to three sets before advancing to the quarterfinals yesterday in the U.S. national indoor open tennis championships.

Froehling scored his first career tournament victory over Graebner, 7-6, 6-4. Nastase, the top seed in the $50,000 tournament, rallied for a 4-6, 7-5, 6-0 victory over unseeded American Mike Estep.

College Basketball

East

Maryland 81, Duquesne 71.
Virginia 79, Pittsburgh 58.
Syracuse 80, Niagara 77.
Slippery Rock 81, Westminster (Pa.) 77.
Trenton St. 78, Newark St. 50.
Hartford 115, Suffolk 78.
Bucknell 51, Delaware 49.
Phila. Textile 73, Drexel 66.
Swarthmore 78, Ursinus 66.
Lafayette 52, Lehigh 51.
E. Stroudsburg 74, Kutztown 65.
Albright 98, Dickinson 74.
Trinity (Conn.) 77, Wesleyan 73.
St. Michael's 80, Middlebury 62.
Temple 93, Rhode Island 80.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 78, St. John's (NY) 65.
Canisius 107, St. Peter's 82.
Muhlenberg 103, Delaware Valley 76.
Kings 79, Hartwick 66.
Sacred Heart 55, Pace 49.

South

Kentucky Wesleyan 109, South. U. 83.
Virginia Tech 117, Geo. Wash. 89.
Jacksonville 101, South Alabama 56.
Georgetown (DC) 71, Fordham 71.
Miami (Ohio) 102, North Carolina 92.
American U. 88, LaSalle 79.
North Carolina St. 74, Duke 50.

Midwest

Detroit 69, Loyola (Ill.) 48.
Dayton 74, Kent St. 66.
Urbana 94, Rio Grande 80.
Hiram 112, Carnegie-Mellon 87.
Cincinnati 78, Xavier (Ohio) 68.

West

Denver 106, Regis 75.
Seattle 95, Loyola (Cal.) 94 (ot).
Whittier 87, Occidental 59.

France's Miss Rouvier Hurt in Skiing Mishap

LA FOUX D'ALLOS, France, Feb. 22 (Reuters).—Leading French female skier Jacqueline Rouvier broke an ankle here yesterday and will miss the last stage of the World Cup starting early next month in Quebec.

Miss Rouvier, who is fourth in the World Cup standings, fell while training for the French skiing championships which started today. Doctors said she would be out of action for at least a month.

Willie Davis Signed

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Willie Davis, the Los Angeles Dodgers most proficient batsman last year, signed his 1973 contract with the Dodgers yesterday for a reported $100,000.

WHA Result

Wednesday's Game

New York 5, Alberta 4 (Peacosch, Jones, Sheehan, Ward, Rivers; Perkins 2, Joyal, Paulkenbergi).

Wednesday's Games

Denver 110, San Diego 109 (Simpson 26, Jabali 21; Johnson 22, Williams 18).
Kentucky 125, Memph's 109 (Issel 23, Dampier 20; Thompson 23, Neumann 18).

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Houston 139, Seattle 107 (Tomjanovich 37, Mealy 32; Brown 27, Stallworth 23).
Phoenix 107, Baltimore 98 (Scott 27, D. Van Arsdale 26; Hayes 33, Unseld 18).
Detroit 106, Los Angeles 86 (Lanier 25, Bing 19, Rowe 19; Goodrich 28, Chamberlain 18).

Power of Women's Tennis Challenged by Riggs, 55

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Women's demands for equality with men on the pro tennis circuit were challenged yesterday by former world champion Bobby Riggs.

Riggs, 55, presented a certified check for $5,000 to the U.S. National Bank in challenging Billie Jean King or any other of the top six women to a winner-take-all match.

He said, "When I was playing they (women) couldn't win a match or a set or a game against me unless they were lucky, but now my age is an equalizer. The best woman now has a good shot at me."

Miss King has been a prime mover in the equality drive for women players.

If Miss King does not accept the telegraphed challenge by midnight Monday, similar challenges will be issued to Rosemary Casals, Margaret Court, Chris Evert, Evonne Goolagong and Nancy Gunther, with the first to respond being accepted.

The two-of-three-sets challenge match would be played at the new San Diego Country Estates cement courts near Ramona March 24 or 25.

"No woman ever lived who could compete with a man on an equal basis—even a 55-year-old man," Riggs said. "I might change my mind if they beat me."

Riggs is a self-admitted "action guy, who they know puts his money where his mouth is."



Bobby Riggs
...in days gone by.

Last year, he won the national 45-and-over grass championship and was runnerup in both the senior clay and hardcourt championships.

"There's a lot of talk about women's lib," he said. "They feel they're worth as much money as the guys, but they can't play a lick if they can't beat a 55-year-old guy.

"She (Mrs. King) ought to do it for the challenge. Maybe they do deserve more money."

Another former world champion, Tony Trabert, who is tennis director at the complex, said he figured the odds at about 60-40 in Riggs's favor.

Asked what Riggs would gain by the match, Trabert replied, "He'll have so many side bets he'll make out all right."

Unitas Has Yet to Hear Ring Of $150,000 Telephone Call

ROTONDA WEST, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP).—Johnny Unitas is sold on the San Diego Chargers. All he's waiting for is that $150,000 telephone call.

"San Diego could be a Super Bowl challenger within two seasons," the 39-year-old quarterback says. "They are about three players from being as good as anybody in the National Football League."

Unitas said he hadn't discussed a contract with the Chargers since being dumped by the Baltimore Colts. He is waiting while coach Harland Svare combs Europe for placekicking prospects.

Precarious Position

"San Diego left itself in a precarious position," he said. "They paid Baltimore $150,000 just for the right to talk to me. If we don't make a deal by May 1, I become a free agent."

The Chargers traded veteran John Hadl to the Rams and presently have untested Wayne Clark as their only quarterback.

"Clark seems to be a couple of years away and that's what I'm hoping to play, about two more seasons," Unitas said. "San Diego seems to be banking on me and I'm ready to talk."

Unitas continues to feel sour over the way Joe Thomas, general manager of the Colts, handled his exit from Baltimore.

Never Received List

"He promised to give me a list of teams that might be traded to," Unitas said. "Say, if they had listed Washington, Los Angeles, Boston, Buffalo and New York I would have scratched off Buffalo and Boston."

Unitas said he never received such a list. He learned of his trade to the Chargers from a newspaperman.

"It's not so much what Thomas did to me and several other veterans," he said, "it's the way he did it."

Britain's Conteh Fights For European Title

LONDON, Feb. 22 (UPI).—Britain's John Conteh, 21, will challenge European light-heavyweight champion Rudi Schmidtke of West Germany for his title at London's Empire Pool, on March 13, promotor Harry Levene said yesterday.

On the same bill, British light-heavyweight champion Chris Finnegan will defend his title against Welshman Roy John. Schmidtke took Finnegan's European title last year here.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SWITZERLAND

NEW UNFURNISHED
Luxury Apartment in two-family house in ALTENDORF at Lake Zurich, panorama view. Groundfloor 130 sq.m. and large garden with terrace (12 sq.m.). 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, living-room with woodburning fireplace, dining-room, entrance hall, fully equipped kitchen and cold storage chamber, workrooms, double garage. Price: S.Fr. 1,800. Write to: Box 10.284, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FRANCE

WANTED for BRITISH EXECUTIVE: Unfurnished modern apartment. Approximately 100 sq.m. Living, 3 or 4 rooms, phone. In Paris 7th, 16th, or 8th. Please call: Miss Headland 553-47-79 office hours. Or write: 33 Rue Galilée, Paris (16e).

WILL TRADE beautiful country house CORFU, for LEFT BANK apartment, March to June. Perfect location artist. Contact immediately: O'Connor, 326-11-15, evenings.

Commercial Premises

BRUSSELS - HIGH-CLASS OFFICES 350 - 1,700 sq.m., parking, to let Ave. Vandendriessche 18 20 (100 m. from Ave. de Tervuren). Available April 1973. Collard: T.: 02/746803.

OPERA: Owner cedes commercial lease. Elegant building. 180 sq.m., 6 offices. 2-telephone lines. Moderate rent. Tel.: 285-73-64.

PERSONNEL WANTED

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY, ETOILE area, seeks experienced executive secretary, perfectly bilingual French-English. Impeccable shorthand and typing, both languages. Immediate availability preferred. Call: Paris 720-38-04, Ext 48, for appointment.

GERMAN TEACHER, experienced, for bank executive, 2 hours weekly. Call: Paris 542.32.82 or write: Box 02.738 Herald, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED

International Headquarters needs

Professional Typists

English mother-tongue, to operate Magnetic Tape/Card Selectric Typewriters (MT/MC training provided).

Candidate should be able to correctly transcribe belts dictated in English by multinational staff.

Modern offices
Employee benefits include cafeteria.

Write to No. 35.429 Contesse Publicité 20, Avenue Opéra Paris (1er) who will forward.

Important multinational firm seeks for its European headquarters located in PARIS

Bilingual Secretary
Beginner

Perfect knowledge of English necessary. ("Cambridge Proficiency" level or equivalent).

Write: 35.427, Contesse Publicité, 20 Avenue Opéra, Paris, who will forward.

REAL ESTATE. On site salesman required by Canadian Company building Spanish Village on the Costa del Sol. Should own car and be fluent in English; French fluency desirable. Spanish desirable but not essential. Send resumé & recent photograph to Apartado, 100, Nerja (Malaga). See also our advertisements in the Real Estate section.

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS IN PARIS
French, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge FRENCH required. English shorthand. Write or phone: 138 Ave. Victor-Hugo, Paris (16e) France. Tel.: 727-51-69.

RECHERCHONS Anglaise sténodactylo bilingue. ATLANTIQUE FRANÇAISE, 51 Ave. F.-Roosevelt, 75008-Paris. Tel.: 359-66-39.

PERSONNEL WANTED

SPANISH GIRL, speaking excellent English, required for secretary to director Huelva area. Apply Box 171, Huelva. Furnish curriculum vitae and telephone number in first letter.

BRITISH EMBASSY requires senior executive for Property Maintenance section, to be responsible for organising and supervising maintenance and furnishing of Embassy offices and residential properties. Excellent English and French essential. Write giving particulars to Administration Officer (H.G.E.) British Embassy, 35, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris (8e).

REQUIRED FOR R.A.F. EUROPEAN AIRWAYS, bilingual English-French shorthand-typist in Paris. Salary according to experience. Fringe benefits & travel privileges. Send C.V. & photo to: R.A.F., Personnel Office, 66 Champs-Elysées, Paris (8e).

BRITISH PROPERTY COMPANY seeks bilingual secretary/personal assistant - English mother tongue preferred - to work for newly opened Paris office. Centrally located - young & friendly atmosphere. Tel.: 523-07-50. Ext. 229.

URGENT. ECOLE DE LANGUES, PARIS & Paris suburbs, seeks German teachers, full-time, German mother tongue. Salary, Fr. 18 hour + paid vacations. Send detailed C.V. & photos to Box 82.774 Herald Paris.

BUSY OFFICE of small Finance firm seeks alert, flexible & responsible English/French executive secretary. Phone: Paris 231-67-37.

FEMALE associate, well-introduced in Paris, sought by entrepreneur. Write: Box 82.776, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN BABY-SITTER available. Paris: 754-85-70.

CHEF-COOK, good references, seeks work. Tel.: Paris, 567-61-44.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCHMAN, 28, business, economics degree, fluent English, free to travel, seeks challenging job in international firm. P. de Montalgu, 38, Ave. Emile-Zola, Paris.

PERFECTLY TRILINGUAL French, English, Spanish. M.A. English literature, seeks creative & dynamic job. Tel.: Paris 277-88-94.

AMERICAN, 25, M.S. Math (Illinois), some French, good German, seeks position in France. Box 517, I.H.T. Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse 43, Frankfurt/M. 6

HOSTESS-RECEPTIONIST, bilingual French-English. Some German & Spanish. Paris: 956-79-35.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

SALLY MILLS
of
HOME HELP (OVERSEAS) LTD.
has lots of nannies, mum's helps, Butlers, Housekeepers, Couples, Governesses, Cooks, and Chauffeurs available now for private homes throughout Europe. Contact her at: 35 George Street, Oxford, England. Tel.: Oxford (0865) 21131/4. Cables: Homehelp (Oxford).

MOTHERS HELP?
Whatever your need in domestic staff, contact the British Specialists for provision of MUM'S HELPS, NANNIES, COOKS, BUTLERS and COUPLES now seeking employment Europe and U.S.A. Write or call: PEOPLE IN OVERSEAS DOMESTICS LTD., 9 Curzon St., London W.1. Tel.: 01-629-7121. Cable: Placeover.

ENGLISH AU-PAIR, MOTHER'S HELPS, NANNIES AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. NASH PERSONNEL, 27 GRAND PARADE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND Tel.: 64562.

HOLLAND: Excellent English mum's help seeks position in or near Amsterdam. Write Telephone home help (overseas) Ltd: 35 George St. Oxford. Tel.: Oxford 211 81.

GERMAN GIRL, age 22, studying English and French, seeks au pair job in U.S.A. starting July. Write Box 26,547 Herald, Paris.

CULTURED WOMAN, 50s, seeks job companion/driver to American. France/East U.S. Write: Box 25,558 Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN BABY-SITTER available. Paris: 754-85-70.

CHEF-COOK, good references, seeks work. Tel.: Paris, 567-61-44.

HELP WANTED

AU PAIR, Live-in, cleaning, cooking, care for 2-year old. Pleasant surroundings, near Chicago. Perry 200 Coolidge, Barrington, Illinois 60010, U.S.A.

AU PAIR GIRL, own private room, private entrance, care for 4 year old girl. Light housework. Must like dogs. Paris 527-67-40.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants lady housekeeper, maximum age 40. Write: Box 26,554, Herald, Paris.

MOTHER'S HELP for 5-year-old boy. Paris. Phone: 604 52-47 evenings.

U.S. STUDENT to babysit 10 hours per week. Live in. Paris: 027-00-60.

Observer

Candles for No. 1

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—President Washington observed his birthday quietly at home yesterday with his wife, Martha, and a few old friends.

Harry Eppler, presidential press secretary, declined to say whether Secretary of State Jefferson was among the "friends" gathered around the birthday cake. Eppler did note, however, that the President's longtime pal and squirrel-shooting companion, Bernie Gazebo, who was a house guest of the Washingtons, had attended.



Baker

An authoritatively peachable source at the State Department says that Secretary Jefferson was not, in fact, invited.

This was partly in line with President Washington's policy of downgrading the cabinet, but mostly it was because Jefferson always becomes sulky and spoils everybody's evening when he sees Prof. Franz Fefferhalz, the President's foreign-policy specialist, getting all of Mr. Washington's attention.

The recent secret meeting between Fefferhalz and Robespierre in Paris is said to have angered Jefferson, who believes the secretary of state deserves a little all-expenses-paid travel too.

* * *

In addition, the publicity greatly enhanced Fefferhalz's image. Political observers agree that it was a feather in his cap—or, as Jefferson said the other night at Dolley Madison's, "a feffer in his halz"—which puts him well ahead of the brainy Virginia revolutionary in the race to become the third president of the United States.

* * *

John Adams has already warned that unless he becomes the second he will throw an embarrassing scene, or so President Washington is said to have told John Connally last week when the highly publicized Texan visited him in his office and said that he, John Connally, wanted to be president next time.

President Washington is said to have argued Connally out of it, with a speech that began, "John, I think most Americans would agree with me when I say that there is one thing no American ever wants to be, and that is Number Two. Americans, and particularly those great Americans who come from the great territory of Texas, will never settle for being less than Number One, John. Do you want to go back, John, back to Texas, and tell them that being Number Two was good enough for John Connally? That's for people who come from places like Massachusetts, like John Adams. From Texas, John, you want to be a big number, Number 38, for example."

* * *

Press Secretary Eppler declined to discuss the Washington-Connally conversation, or rumors that Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton would be brought into the White House as either an economic or a communications czar.

People who have seen the President lately say he is angry and depressed about what he considers the unfairness of media attacks upon him. He feels that he is the most viciously attacked president until Richard Nixon. As presidential communications czar, Hamilton's job would be to counter anti-Washington rumors—that his false teeth don't fit right, for example—with a more positive image of the President.

Press Secretary Eppler declined to comment on the President's false teeth.

English Miniature Is Sold for $26,500

LONDON, Feb. 22 (UPI).—A miniature of Charles II by Samuel Cooper, given by the king to his mistress Nell Gwynn, was sold at Christie's in London Tuesday for a record price of 10,500 guineas (about $26,500).

The miniature, signed and dated 1661, was put up for sale by an anonymous collector and was bought by a private foreign buyer.

Irving Marder

'You can't fight city hall' is a phrase with deep resonance in France. 'People are resigned,' said Olivier Chédin resignedly.

Fighting the Bulldozers

PARIS (IHT).—Olivier Chédin—29, native Parisian, father of two young children, assistant professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne—looked philosophically out of his picture window at a newly gouged hole, the size of three football fields, alongside the street below. Two bulldozers patroled the excavation's perimeter in what may have seemed, to the eye of a resident viewing them from above, an unnecessarily smug manner. But the young philosopher declined to be provoked. The bulldozer had proved to be mightier than the mimeograph machine, and the Battle over the Annex of the Jardin des Plantes had ended in a victory for the State—as distinct from the People. But the Association pour la Défense de l'Annexe du Jardin des Plantes will live to fight another day. And hasn't, for that matter, even run away.

The association, of which Prof. Chédin is one of the founding members, is in fact still fighting a rearguard action. "The city didn't waste much time," he said, as he stood with a visitor on his balcony overlooking the building site. "They did all this in only three weeks." It's an impressive piece of work. At the beginning of this month the rectangular plot carved out by the bulldozers was a prime specimen of the city's *"capital végétal"*—a plot in the heart of a densely built-up residential and business area planted with a great variety of shrubs and trees. Some of the trees were more than a hundred years old, and many of them were species not to be found elsewhere in Paris.

Notably Short

The Jardin des Plantes itself, true enough, is unscathed—but it's a formal garden; it does not include a play area for children. And though the Left Bank is rich in green space—such as the Luxembourg and the *Observatoire gardens*—that part of the Fifth Arrondissement in which the annex is located happens to be notably short of greenery. The quarter, including Rue Poliveau, on which the excavation fronts, is a patchwork of crumbling 17th and 18th-century buildings, ugly new buildings, and gaps in the skyline where an old building has been pulled down and an ugly new building has not yet been erected.

The government, proprietor of the site just excavated, plans to put up a total of nine structures. These will embrace, among other components, 353 housing units, a crèche, 1,000 square meters of shops, an administrative center and underground parking for 600 cars.

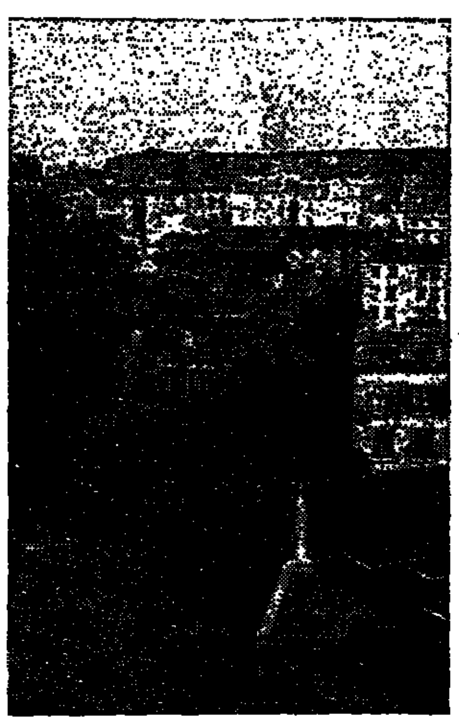
Law's Letter

The opposition stand of the association, as summarized by Prof. Chédin, was not that these are unnecessary but that the community would derive a greater net benefit if the government took its project elsewhere—rather than destroy another parcel of irreplaceable green space. Now that this phase of the battle has been lost, the association is determined to see that the government, in filling that space with asphalt, concrete, steel and glass, conforms to the law's letter. Chiefly, said Prof. Chédin, looking reflectively out of his window, in not exceeding the height limitations.

Telling his cautionary tale, he prefaced it by saying that it shows once again that French democracy in action proves often to be only "a simulacrum of democracy." What hamstrung his group's efforts from the start, he said, was the absence of any effective machinery for transforming civic indignation into action. The group began its preservation campaign in June, 1972, but "it took about five months of knocking on doors before we even found out where to lodge our protest."

Subsequently, when the government's plans were ready, these were posted at the local town hall, next to the Panthéon, in accordance with the law, so that the citizenry could take note. But, according to Prof. Chédin, the government—which was not born yesterday—timed this step so adroitly that before any counter-offensive could be mounted, the bulldozers were already at work.

Speaking in general terms, he views the problem as one complicated by certain aspects of national character: "You can't fight city hall" is a phrase with deep resonance in France. "People are resigned," Prof. Chédin said resignedly. "They are convinced nothing can be done: they don't see any point in trying. So they go along like that, shrugging things off. Of course, every now and then, they explode..."



Part of garden annex in heart of Paris before the bulldozers came.

Ralph Nader

He himself, however, has clearly not given up hope that things may change one day. "You have Ralph Nader," he said, "and there is nobody like that in France... But, on the other hand, people are getting very tired of not having truly representative government, of having to settle too often for the semblance of democracy."

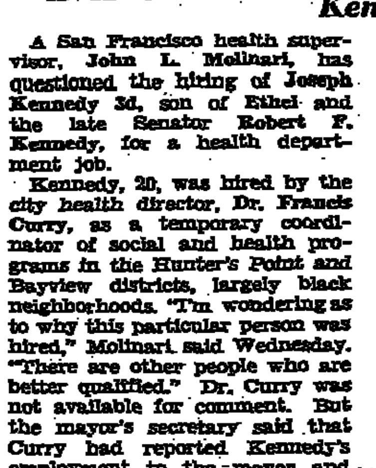
But is there, for example, a national organization—an umbrella group—or at least a liaison office linking the organizations like his that exist in various French cities? No, there isn't, he said, conceding the need. But his group is in touch with two others, and that is at least a start. ("... this crippling dilapidation of the city's green space," said Paragraph One, Section Two, of the association's handout. Five floors below the bulldozers hooted.)

PEOPLE: *Official Questions Kennedy Hiring*

A San Francisco health supervisor, John L. Molinari, has questioned the hiring of Joseph Kennedy 3d, son of Ethel and the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, for a health department job.

Kennedy, 20, was hired by the city health director, Dr. Francis Curry, as a temporary coordinator of social and health programs in the Hunter's Point and Bayview districts, largely black neighborhoods. "I'm wondering as to why this particular person was hired," Molinari said Wednesday. "There are other people who are better qualified." Dr. Curry was not available for comment. But the mayor's secretary said that Curry had reported Kennedy's employment to the mayor and said that he had been "impressed by the young man."

Unless Kennedy is granted a Civil Service Commission extension, his tenure is limited to 90 days—at $748 a month. He started work last Friday under federally-funded programs for the control of venereal diseases and tuberculosis.



AP.

Joseph Kennedy 3d *...a health job.*

* * *

George Washington's false teeth weren't made of wood. This comes from Dr. Reidar F. Sognnaes of the University of California at Los Angeles, after a study of the records and remaining portions of the dentures. Reporting in the Smithsonian Institution magazine, Sognnaes says that false teeth for various sets of dentures were carved from the tusks of walrus, hippopotamus and elephant—as well as cattle teeth.

And speaking of the first President, who would have been 241 Thursday, another researcher claims that Washington was of Norwegian ancestry. "Recent research indicates that George's paternal ancestors came from Voss, Norway," says W. E. Anderson, president of the Chicago-based Leif Ericson Society. Citizens are "referred to as Vossings. Washington is an English corruption of Vossingson, whose family coat of arms featured stars on a field of red, white and blue stripes." Anderson said that Washington's Norse ancestry on the maternal side "is generally accepted."

* * *

It will soon be a full house for actor Tony Curtis, 47, and his third wife, former British model Leslie Allen. Curtis got custody of his daughter Kelly Lee, 16, Wednesday in a Santa Monica, Calif., court. The arrangement was made with the consent of actress Janet Leigh, Curtis's first wife and Kelly Lee's mother. Last November he obtained custody of daughters Allegra, 6, and Alexandra, 8, from his second wife, German actress Christine Kaufmann. Curtis's son Nicholas, now 2, by his present wife, brings the head count up to four with a fifth expected in May.

Curtis made his debut as a movie star two decades ago, dressed in pantaloon and turban. He cracked up audiences around the world when he stopped in mid-desert to cry, "Yonduh lies de castle of de caliph, my fadder." The memorable lines were from "The Prince Who Was a Thief." But, as Vernon Scott of the UPI puts it, the laughers aren't around anymore. Curtis is. His Bronx accent has diminished, his hair is graying and he is about to make his TV debut in a series with Kim Novak, "Third Girl from the Left."

* * *

Gary Eathington and his wife Cathy are running against each other for town board auditor in Essisville, Ill. But Eathington hopes his wife wins. "I got a lot of farming to do," he said. He is a Republican; she a Democrat. "I'd like both of us to win," she said. "It's possible. There are four auditors and eight people running." The election is April 6.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR PROMPT CLASSIFIED SERVICE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST HERALD TRIBUNE OFFICE

...For full details on rates, dates, payment.

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Bankgasse 8 Rm. 315, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-84-06.)
BELGIUM: Gascoigne S.P.R.L., Avenue Louise 2A, 1050 Brussels. (Tel. 12-62-27.)
BRITISH ISLES: Mr. C. Heard, IHT, 28 Great Queen St., London, WC2. (Tel.: 242 6593.)
GERMANY: I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse 43, 6 Frankfurt-Main. Tel.: 28 36 78. Telex. 416721 IHT D.
GREECE, TURKEY, LEBANON: Mr. Jean-Claude Renneson, Pindarou 26, Athens. (Tel.: 618-397.)
ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679 34-37.)
MOROCCO: Mr. R.A. Stagel, 2 R. Murdock, Casablanca. (Tel.: 27 38 83 and 27 95 10.)
NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Teesing, 68A Rubensstraat, Amsterdam. (Tel.: 727913.)
PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793.)
SCANDINAVIA: Mr. Roderick Ingham Clark, 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2. (Tel.: 242 51 74.)
SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G. Palacios, 7 Plaza Conde del Valle de Suchil, Apto. 204, Madrid 15. (Tel.: 257 3005.)
SWITZERLAND: Triservice Rufenacht, 4 Place du Cirque, Geneva. (Tel.: (022) 24 32 74.)
U.S.A.: Mr. Frank Tortorello, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022.
FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 21 Rue de Berri, 75380-Paris, Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 28509.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A NEW TWIST. FOLKS: Our "Dear Folks" ad was extremely successful. Many people journeyed to Madrid especially to look at and buy MARLAU furniture. Many others bought by mail. Now we'd like to reverse the process. We'd like to load up a truck or two with a few rooms of furniture, hire a hall in your home town and show you our handiwork, providing you and enough others ask us to come. No catches—no obligations—just enough evidence of interest on your part by way of a note telling us the kind of things you're interested in seeing and we'll be there with bells on.

MARLAU
REY FRANCISCO 8, MADRID
P.S. Just in case you're a newcomer to these columns!! We're Americans. We've enjoyed working in Spain for twenty-odd years. We make beautiful Spanish furniture which has won acclaim around the world largely due to the early raves of Temple Fielding followed by more than eight thousand cheering customers.

SUMMER EXCHANGE: French girl, 13, seeks U.S. family for 2 months. Write: Box 82,747, Herald, Paris.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEAR FRIENDS. If you want the sun to shine into your life all year round, buy in NUEVA ANDALUCIA a 3,000-acre resort in Marbella, Spain, on the famous Costa del Sol. Villas overlooking two Robert Trent Jones golf courses, deluxe Spanish village apartments edging the quays of our harbor for 1,000 yachts; apartments combining lovely gardens with large pools; hotel apartments in the Torre de Ronda. Paying 9% return. ALSO COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS. Make a safe investment in NUEVA ANDALUCIA. PEGGY DONOVAN - Nueva Andalucia Monte Esquinza, 4, Madrid-4, Spain. Tel.: 419.37.00. Telex: 22899.

London Savile Row Tailor
In Paris Tuesday to Friday Feb. 20th-23d, our Director, Colonel Gordon, will be at Hotel Résidence du Bois, 16 Rue Chalgrin, Ave. Foch (tel.: 727-46-34), taking orders for our fine quality Hand-Made Suits, etc. Please telephone for appointments or information.
Fittings Carried Out In Paris.
REGENT & GORDON
180 New Bond St., Mayfair, London. (Members of Club Gault-Millau.)

UNBELIEVABLE. Overseas Book Club's new ANY-BOOK SERVICE. Any general U.S. book airmailed free to Europe. Pay only publisher's price + normal post from Amsterdam. Only the books you order are sent. $5 deposit per book (any currency/bank). Send your order and/or request our club catalog. OBC, New Herengracht 31, Amsterdam.

FINANCING NEEDED for non-profit project planned by team of professional scientists. Aim is knowledge center and urgent research program on phenomena of unknown origin. Support this timely idea with exciting developments. For definite proposals, write to: Box 10,226, Herald, Paris.

PERSONALS

DR. R.H. MILLER: Lyn had Lauri. Both fine. Rob.
TU ES LA PLUS BELLE FILLE du monde! J'ai faim de toi. Alors!

EDUCATION

A BRAND-NEW FRENCH COURSE
Very small conversation groups. Individual audiovisual courses.
Ouest Langues Vaucresson
970-10-09. (92) 2 Rue Aubriet. Also ENGLISH and GERMAN, AND NOW IN PARIS
PROMOLANGUES
ETABLISSEMENT PRIVE
8 Rue Blanche, 9e (Métro Trinité). Free trials: 285-15-25 & 285-15-33.

PAINTING, drawing, collage. Group or private lessons in any language. Tel.: Paris, 277-08-94.

Buy Back or Tax Free Sales Coupon*
Name :
Address :
Importer for Belgium :
Anc. Etablissements D'Ieteren Frères S.A.
Rue du Mail 50 - 1050 Brussels-Belgium.
* Underline the chosen solution

Going to Europe? Fill in this coupon. Or be prepared to pay unnecessary taxes.

You can receive literature explaining all the advantages of our Buy Back & Tax Free Plans.
— a VW for 1 to 6 months (VW service is everywhere in Europe)
— all-risk insurance — unlimited mileage
— resale at a prearranged warranted price — shipment of your VW home at slight cost with the Tax Free plan

Call 02/38.62.20

Few things in life work as well as a Volkswagen.

SERVICES

BUSINESSMAN VISITING BAHAMAS in March will undertake any commission. Bartlam, 5 Ave. Burvenich, 1810 Wemmel, Belgium. 02/782488.
ROME—FEMME SISTINA, beauty hair care. Exclusive Fermodyl treatments. V. Sistina 75. 6780260.

CAR RENTALS

SAVE Budget Rent A Car, Brussels. Credit cards honored. Tel.: 131954.

AUTOMOBILES

We buy all American cars
JEAN CHARLES AUTOMOBILES
28 Rue Claude-Terrasse, Paris (16e). Tel.: 525-38-83 & 288-28-46.

FOR SALE TAX-FREE MINI 1000, very special, custom-made 1972, 10,000 km., in perfect condition. Tel.: The Hague (0) 70-659402 or Rotterdam (0) 10-134960.
CITROEN S.M., 1971, air conditioning, tinted glass, leather. Beautiful car. $7,000. Call: R. GUEZ, 873-68-90, Paris.
'72 PEUGEOT 504, Station Wagon, low mileage, U.S. specs. French plates. Tel.: 380-80-82, Paris.
JAGUAR E-TYPE ROADSTER 1969. Hard top, U.S. specs. Excellent condition. £1,400. London 958 9873.
FERRARI 330 G.T. '64, olive green, 42,000 km. Excellent condition. $4,000. Tel.: 254-04-52.
'72 FIAT 128, break, 16,000 km., TT plates, all purpose. 605-46-15.

TAX-FREE CARS

Order now your!!!
Tax Free NEW or USED car.
Lowest OPEL & GM prices.
Other makes upon request.
Worldwide delivery. Registration/Delivery from 1/2 day on.
ICZKOVITS, GM-Export Dealer, Claridenstr. 36, CH-8022 ZURICH. Tel.: 25-76-10. Telex: 53444.

CAR SHIPPING

WHY PAY MORE? CARGO Intl. 28 Ave Opera, Paris. Tel.: 742-58-36.
CONTINENTAL SERVICE, 34 Rue Lauriston, Paris-16e. Tel.: 704-68-10.

MOVING

Removal, worldwide, storing
by INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS
BEDEL
47 Rue de la Haie-Coq, 93300-Aubervilliers (France), (1/2 mile Paris). — 833-70-66.

INTERNATIONAL MOVERS. Specialists of the Door-to-Door Containerized service by surface and by air. TEDI, 124 Avenue Emile-Zola, Paris-15e. Tel.: 250-98-30.
INTERNATIONAL MOVING, MGP, 6 Rue Picot, Paris-16e (Régine Jacquemard). Tel.: 727-12-62.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

WHY PAY MORE? CARGO Intl. 28 Ave. Opéra, Paris. Tel.: 742-58-36.

FOR SALE & WANTED

WATERBEDS. From Fr. 150. Morn. & eve., tel.: 605-46-16.
STEREO. Pioneer SX, Thorens, 2 JBL 100's, TEAC DOLBY. 605-46-15.
SOFA, 2 chairs, wardrobe & antique cabinet. Tel., Paris: 256-37-67.

ANIMALS

DOGS. All breeds available. Clipping, boarding. 10 Porte de Villiers (17e). 754-95-24. Open Sun.

DIAMONDS

QUALITY DIAMONDS
At first source Antwerp prices. Jewelry from leading designers. Watches and gift items all available at export prices. Visit:
VANGARD DIAMONDS
MAC DONALD HOTEL
221 AVE. LOUISE, BRUSSELS. Tel.: 02/49.80.38.

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS
Fine diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices, direct from Antwerp. Full Guarantee.
For free price list write:
Joachim Goldenstein, diamantexport,
P.O. Box 34, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel.: 33-36-60.

HOTELS - RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS LOBSTER RESTAURANT
LES CRUSTACES
Quai aux Briques, 8. Tel.: 13.14.93.

FRANCE

PARIS—PLAZA MIRABEAU★★★NN. 10 Ave. E.-Zola. 1-2-3-room flats, bath, kitchen, fridge. 577-72-00.
PARIS—Hôtel Athènes★★. 21 R. d'Athènes, 9e. 874-00-55. Double/bath $9.12.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

TORRALTA Alvor Beach
ALGARVE-PORTUGAL
Near PORTIMAO, on the sunny coast of Portugal, right on the beach with fine sand (4 kms. extension), surrounded by luxury hotels, near golf courses and tennis courts, riding, nautical sports, boats for fishing, clubs, heated swimming pools, bars, restaurants, night clubs, parking, holiday atmosphere. Regional Portuguese cooking, private Folklore show every night. Snack Bars, Self-Service, Super-Market, Rent-A-Car, Ladies & Gents Hairdresser.

TO LET: Modern furnished apartments: Types A1, B, B1, C and D, composed of lounges, bedrooms, complete bathrooms, equipped kitchen, refrigerators, crockery and linen, large verandas.

TYPE A1 (accommodates 3/4)	
For Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec...Esc.	190
For March & April	230
For May to Oct.	370
TYPES B & B1 (accommodates 5/6)	
For Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec...Esc.	280
For March & April	380
For May to Oct.	600
TYPE C (accommodates 7/8)	
For Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec...Esc.	350
For March & April	500
For May to Oct.	750
TYPE D (accommodates 12/14)	
For Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec...Esc.	400
For March & April	580
For May to Oct.	1.000

To Let Modern Furnished Villas

TYPE A (accommodates 5)	
Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec.......Esc.	600
March & April	850
May to Oct.	1.200
TYPE B (accommodates 5)	
Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec.......Esc.	700
March & April	950
May to Oct.	1.250
TYPE C (accommodates 7/8)	
Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec.......Esc.	800
March & April	1.100
May to Oct.	1.450
TYPE D (accommodates 9/10)	
Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec.......Esc.	950
March & April	1.250
May to Oct.	1.650
TYPE E-2 Floors (accom. 12/13)	
Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec.......Esc.	1.300
March & April	1.700
May to Oct.	2.350

Prices per day and per apartment or villa (in Portuguese Escudos), including water, gas, electricity, changing of linen and daily cleaning.

MEALS: Breakfast .... Esc. 17.50
Lunch or Dinner 75

ALL TAXES INCLUDED
OPEN ALL YEAR

For reserv.: Cable ERAKA-Lisbon. TORRALTA-CLUB INTERNATIONAL DE FERIAS SARL., Avenida Duque de Loulé 66A, Lisbon. Phone: 555400.

TRANS-AFRICA EXPEDITIONS to Jo'burg. Next departure April 22 and May 12. SIAFU, 60 Abbey House, Victoria St., London S.W.1.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ADVENTURE 73. Sail training program for young people aboard 90' schooner, cruising Mediterranean, will be started if sufficient interest. C.D.R., Bothwell, Omiron 6, Athens.

THE CHALET HOTEL, Château-d'Oex (Alpes Vaudoises). A beautifully furnished 18th-century chalet of character and charm situated in extensive grounds. Comfort, excellent cuisine, facilities for families, moderate terms and old exchange rate offered for $ & £. A hotel with a difference! Brochures; please write: Mr. & Mrs. Curtis Allistone.
ONE MONTH OF HOLIDAYS in the Costa del Sol with full board & 3 daily hours of Spanish lessons for $150. Academia Oxford, Comedias 11, Malaga, Spain. Tel.: 212309.
FREE AIR TRAVEL Advice on the Far East & Africa. Tel.: (01) 734-5511, (01) 437-0963. 23 Queens House, Leicester Place, London, W.C.2.
GREEK YACHTING HOLIDAYS. Full details of our sailing, motor or bareboat yachts from: Seven Seas, Zea Marina, Piraeus.
MOROCCAN HOLIDAYS contact the experts. 185 Kensington High St., London W.8. 01 937 5070, 4870.
TRANS-AFRICAN Expedition to Jo'burg, £285, last chance March 24. 31 Haymarket, S.W.1. 01-839-6645.
CHARTER YACHTS in Greece from owner. Valef A. Themistocleous 14, Piraeus. Tel.: 4517-386. Telex: 2000

LOW COST FLIGHTS

Although the International Herald Tribune makes every reasonable effort to screen its advertisers it cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

WHEN FLYING
Contact: Miss Ingrid Wehr for low cost fares to U.S.A., Australia, Africa and Far East, by scheduled carrier. Also selected destinations of Europe.
MAYFAIR TRAVEL,
31-32 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 839 1681, 930 1840/8943/8919.

NORTH AMERICAN TRAVEL AGENCY
Worldwide charter flights.
Rokin 34, AMSTERDAM. T.: 242517.
35 Haymarket, London S.W.1. 839-7422.

WORLDWIDE JET FLIGHTS
I.T.S.A., 57 Regent St., London, W.1. Telephone: 734 2934/5/6.
Keizersgracht 382, Amsterdam 255711.

GLOBEAIR - 240 1168
35 Bow Street, London, W.C.2.

AIR CHARTER SERVICE ACGIS (Since 1968.) 5 Rue d'Artois, Paris-8e, 1 floor up. — 523-02-15 & 523-02-16.

FLY LUXEMBURG—N.Y. £150 return, including unlimited flying in U.S. Nilestar, 624 Grand Buildings, London W.C.2 5HN. — 01-930-1895.
STUDENT YOUTH FLIGHTS—ISTS London. 373 8544, 579-3078, 579 5970.

OFFICE SERVICES

Your Own Office In Switzerland
We are at "your disposal" in Zurich.
Swiss executive service center represents your business & personal interests in Switzerland & Europe.
- Own postal address, telex, phone number with answering service, mail, messages, orders taken & forwarded.
- Offices & conference rooms available.
- Secretaries (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish).
- Business, banking & sales promotion contacts, translations.
- Legal advisory functions.
- Qualified chauffeur, guide, limousines & private planes.
- Travel & hotel arrangements.

The SES-Center offers the above services on a short or long-term basis. Strictest confidence guaranteed. SES-Center, Doldersstr. 30, CH-8032 Zurich. Tel.: 01/47.64.42. Tx.: 56098. Ask for Miss E. Kissner

YOUR OFFICE: ATHENS
Executive Services, Athens Tower B. Tel.: 783693; Telex: 214227.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR ADDRESS IN PARIS ON YOUR LETTERHEAD. Just off CHAMPS-ELYSEES. We receive and forward mail and messages wherever you are. Telex, offices available. I.S.P. 5 Rue d'Artois (8e). Tel.: 359-47-04.
24-HOUR TELEPHONE answering Service in Paris! Your Secretary for a fraction of her salary. Letters, telexes, errands, appointments. We use the American T.A.S. system. — PAT. Call: 504-38-38.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY to invest in finest California 500-acre resort property with forest, lake, roads, superb views and climate. Less than hour from Los Angeles, near new global airport. Planned luxury project will finance total development costs and create high return. Land price only $750,000. Require 20% cash, balance over 15 years. Apt. 17-9, Generalísimo 96, Madrid, or phone: 4572694, Madrid.
ACQUISITIONS EUROPE. For sale in Europe: Manufacturing Companies, Hotels and Real Estate. Write: Enterprise Conduits S.A., 54 Corso San Gottardo, 6830 Chiasso, Switzerland.
RUE SAINT-HONORE: PARIS BOUTIQUE. Furs and ready to wear elegant clothes for women. Excellent clientele. SOBRIC, 86 Rue de la Victoire, 75009-PARIS. 874-28-69.
BAHAMAS Company for sale, reasonable. Write: Box 82,777, Herald, Paris, or tel., Paris: 747-47-45.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

STAYING IN PARIS?
Be at home with a furnished first-class apartment while owner is absent. Minimum rental: 1 month.
INTER URBIS
1 Rue Mollien (off Ave. Messine), Paris-8e. — Tel.: 622-46-29, 924-03-78.

GARCHES (In large park)
Unfurnished, attractive sunny apartment, just redecorated, large living (balcony, fireplace), 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, 2 w.c.s, garage, telephone. Residential area. 15 minutes driving distance Champs-Elysees, 5 minutes American & German Schools. *Fr. 2,300 net. Call: 603-68-55.*

HOUSING PROBLEMS?
American Advisory Service
will find the accommodation you want
7 AVE. GRANDE-ARMEE. 727-48-29.

CHAMP-DE-MARS: Charming, redecorated, private bath & w.c., phone. Great comfort, calm. No kitchen. By month from Fr. 750 or by day. Call: 566-00-41, 734-74-04.

QUAI VOLTAIRE: Unfurnished, luxurious 5 ROOMS, 3 baths, phone. Fr. 5,000. Tel.: 704-63-51.

FURNISHED: 16th, facing Bois, 5 rooms, 5th fl. Fr. 3,000. NEUILLY: Nice 2 rooms, Fr. 3,000. ETOILE: 6 rooms, Fr. 3,500. AVE. FOCH: 4 rooms, Fr. 5,000. QUAI VOLTAIRE: 6 rooms, 3 baths. Fr. 5,000. Call: 073-73-32.
L'ETANG-LA-VILLE, 78: Fr. 1,500. Beautiful unfurnished flat, double living + 3 rooms, 130 sq.m., in residence, park, tennis. For visit, call: 958-69-17.
ST.-GERMAIN-DES-PRES: In renovated 17th-century building, 1st floor, furnished flat, kitchen, bath, w.c., beamed ceiling & Medieval cellars & w.c. $250. Tel.: 633-09-28.
WEST SUBURB: From April, 6 rooms, luxuriously decorated and furnished, in Residence with swimming pool and tennis. ROGOFF, 3 Parc de Rocquencourt, 78-Rocquencourt.
LUXURIOUS COUNTRY HOUSE, 40 minutes Paris, in 3,000 ha. park on forest, tennis, beautifully furnished, oil heat, servant, 5 beds, 4 baths. Fr. 4,000. Tel.: 734-48-22.
TO LET AV. VICTOR-HUGO: Unfurnished, very luxurious, 4 receptions + 5 bedrooms, telephone, 3 maids' rooms. Fr. 4,650 monthly. 704-63-51.
CONCORDE: 5 R. Cambon, 073-75-22. Rooms, studios, private shower, carpet, phone, service included: daily Fr. 40; monthly from Fr. 700.
ILE ST.-LOUIS, on Seine and Paris: Top floor. Living + bedroom, loggia, bathroom, equipped kitchen, telephone. Fr. 2,000. 637-37-53.
PARIS 6th: French girl shares 3-room flat with English girl. Comfort. Phone. Fr. 600. 526-85-39, Ext. 437, or 222-67-18, evenings.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

PTE. DAUPHINE: Very beautiful apartment, exceptional location, in modern building, 5 rooms. Justified key money. Tel.: 325-52-30.
15th: Unfurnished. Luxurious 80 sq.m., 4 rooms, equipped kitchen, bath, carpet, phone. Fr. 1,200. Call: 387-95-76.
ETOILE: Owner rents studio, furnished, new, phone, kitchen, bath. Fr. 950. Phone, office: 380-36-26.
6th. SEINE: Fabulous flat, 2 large bedrooms. Long/short stay. Locked building. Fr. 2,400. Owner: 633-61-96.
NEUILLY: Splendid 5 unfurnished rooms, 160 sq.m., 2 baths, telephone. Fr. 4,000. 553-82-49.
PLACE DES ETATS-UNIS: High-class double living + 2 bedrooms, unfurnished, 2 baths, parking. Fr. 3,000. Call: 553-47-82.
7th: Spacious, very well furnished 4-room apartment, 130 sq.m. Price: Fr. 3,250. Call: 754-70-60.
16th, Direct: Well furnished room, 20 sq.m. Fr. 550, all included. Office hours: 265-54-98.
ALDOR AMERICAN has all types of flats to let. Neuilly, too. 273-03-80.

BELGIUM

EXCEPTIONAL: WIELSBEKE, NEAR COURTRAI: Sumptuous new, luxuriously decorated & furnished villa to let (B.Fr. 20,000/month). Hall, large living, dining, kitchen, study, 3 bedrooms, guestroom, bath, sauna, laundry, storage room, airconditioned. Beautiful garden. In high-class estate, only 60 minutes drive Brussels, 15 minutes Courtrai, 30 minutes coast. Tel.: 056/67093.

CANARY ISLANDS

CANARY ISLAND (GOMERA): Villa, sleeps 8, rambling, swimming pool, 5 patios. $400/month, $150/week. Wells, 3060 Oliver St., NW, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

GREAT BRITAIN

PEREDS rent the very best furnished flats and houses in and around London. Telephone: 01-730 7171.

LONDON, for the best furnished flats and houses consult the Specialists, PHILLIPS KAY AND LEWIS, 01-629 8811.
HENRY AND JAMES—The Capital's number one Real Estate Agent for luxury furnished flats and houses in Central London 01-235-8861.
HOLIDAY FLATS for one week plus. Flat Finders Ltd., 61 Oxford St., London, W1. Tel.: 01-439 0370.
CHELSEA LUXURY SERVICED flats £35 per week. 01-373 0568.

GREECE

SYRA ISLAND. In big, 12-acre pine tree garden, 2 independent villas, fully furnished: A) 4 main comfortable rooms, sleeps 6, bathroom, telephone. B) 3 bedrooms, sleeps 7, 2 bathrooms plus 1 independent room with shower and kitchenette. 10 minutes by car or bus to nearest beach. Daily communications to Piraeus by ferry-boat. Available May to Sept. $2,000 each. PETRITZI, Dinocraton 60. Tel.: 712-003.

HOLLAND

FURNISHED FOR RENT, 1-2 years:	
2-room flat per month	Fl. 650
3-room flat	Fl. 675
4-bedroom house, garage	Fl. 700
5-bedroom house, garage	Fl. 1000
4-bedroom villa, garage	Fl. 1750

HOLLAND-VERLOF-SERVICE
Koninginneweg 198, Amsterdam
Telephone (0) 20-792045

AMSTERDAM RENTHOUSE INTERNAT. for 1st cl. accommodation and offices, 162 Amsteldijk. T.: 020-723995 or 762617 (A1 references).
FIRST CLASS (partly) furnished flats/houses for rent. Holland-Verlof-Service, Koninginneweg 198, Amsterdam. — Tel.: (0) 20-792045.
FOR RENT first-class (partly) furnished accommodations. International Housing Service, 989 Prinsengr., Amsterdam. Tel.: 020-226724.

SPAIN

MARBELLA. Luxurious villa to rent at Los Monteros. Sleeps seven, own swimming pool. Resident English-speaking staff. Available March 1st-April 1st. Box 7,950, HT, 28 Gt. Queen St., London WC2B 5RR.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

SWITZERLAND

ELEGANT furnished apartment for one or two in private wing of country house between Geneva & Lausanne. S.Fr.2,000/month. 021/741449.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

16TH GEORGES-MANDEL MAGNIFICENT
145 sq.m., 9 windows on Avenue, triple living-room, 2 or 3 bedrooms, maid's room, entirely renovated: cloth-covered walls, "glaces St. Gobain," onyx bathroom. Tel.: 520-01-89 or write to: Box 32,771, Herald, Paris.

7th In XVIIIth-century townhouse, I am selling 4 rooms, 130 sq.m., newly redone, central heating, sand-blasting planned. 2nd floor on STREET AND COURTYARD. 21 RUE DU BAC, 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

ILE ST.-LOUIS Studio + loggia, bath, kitchen, phone, beams, new condition, furnished. Fr. 175,000. 567-94-33.

MONTPARNASSE Artist's Atelier. In duplex, all comfort. Fr. 350,000. For information: 325-04-99.

OREE DE MARLY, 5 rooms, high class equipped. Fr. 225,000. Telephone: 727-96-65.

CHAMPS ELYSEES: Very elegant building, 156 sq.m. apartment, parking. Price: 850,000. 587-75 80.

EXCEPTIONAL, West SUBURB, 15 min. from St. Lazare, on about 4,500 sq.m. land, luxurious estate, Beverly Hills style, reception about 300 sq.m., 5 bedrooms, 5 baths, swimming pools + caretaker's house. R.G. LEMIANE, 1 Ave. Eglé, Maisons-Laffitte, 78. T.: 962-00-56.
NEUILLY, Saint-James, in new high-class building. Very large living + hall-dressing room + kitchen + bath + parking for 2 cars + cellar. Luxuriously furnished, all equipped. Fr. 265,000, no agency. M. REME: T.: 281 71-19.
16TH: TOP FLOOR, 2 lifts, double living, double exposure, modern kitchen, 1 bedroom. Ample closets. Complete bath and half; planted terrace. Phone. Knoll furniture. $90,000. No agents please. Write: Box 25,549, Herald, Paris.
SPLENDID DUPLEX, 300 sq.m. + 2 maids' rooms, near TROCADERO. NO AGENCY. Call: 225-28-90, ext. 224, or write: Box 50,090, Herald, Paris.
QUAI D'ORSAY: Freestone building. Very elegant, 2 entries, double living with balcony, 2 bedrooms, baths + maid's room, phone, cellar, garage. Fr. 650,000. 325-42-77.
SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRES: Newly renovated, large, charming 18th century flat, 3 bedrooms. $135,000 including furniture, maid's room. Tel.: 033-52-63.

FRENCH PROVINCES

MEGEVE Swiss-Style Chalet Apartments
Without ownership or residence problems, 45 miles from Geneva, limited number luxury apartments 33% under comparable Swiss prices. Next to Mont d'Arbois Hotel. 18-hole golf & telepherique. Long mortgages. Immediate occupancy. Prices start at $25,500 including heated garage and special ski-lift deal. As little as $8,400 down. High rental returns. Write: Box No. 155, 1260 Nyon, Switzerland.

DORDOGNE: Situated immediately on the river, ancient ferry-house near DOMME, at Caudon: sleeping-rooms, modern bathroom, dining-room, large sitting-room, fishing room, modern kitchen, large cellar, garage and two terraces (one with view on the river, the other on the land side), annex 1.3 ha. additional land. Heating by oil stoves directly connected with a 500-liter reservoir, electricity and own watersource provide for cold and hot water. Price: Fr. 220,000. If interested please write to: Box 10,272, Herald, Paris.
LOVELY 18TH Century CASTLE near Paris. 25 rooms, modern heating, bathrooms, charming outbuildings. 28 ha. park, lake, woods. More land available if desired. HIRE (44), ROUAYE, France.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BAHAMAS

YOUR OWN ISLAND IN THE BAHAMAS
A fertile 750-acre island with eighty foot elevations, lovely beaches, anchorage and airstrip. Priced at $550,000, well below current market. An unusual opportunity for an individual or syndicate.
Write: Chester Thompson, P.O. Box N 1,688, Nassau, Bahamas.
Telephone: 809 322, 4777, during business hours.

SPAIN

10% NET RETURN
Guaranteed through leading bank.
Studios and apartments with all modern facilities, including swimming pool.
Situated in the heart of Torremolinos, Spain's most exciting resort.
The safest investment against inflation.
Centroterre, P.O. Box 41, Torremolinos (Malaga), Spain. Phone: 38 35 61.

MAJORCA VILLA
4 double bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 half-baths, drawing/dining-room 32 x 19 ft., stone fireplace; essential furniture: 2,700 sq. ft. & 2 terraces; on about 1 acre almond orchard, fountained garden: 1/2 mile from sea, elevated site, panorama sea/mountains; quiet, non-tourist. Near Spanish village, small-craft harbour, fishing, riding, golf club. $68,000. (Adjoining orchard, fine site for villa. $7,400.) Retired resident-owners: HK. Stendel, Colonia San Pedro, Arta, Majorca (Spain).

SPAIN. COMMERCIAL PREMISES Canadian Company building a Spanish Village on the best part of the Costa del Sol offers for lease to open from this summer, boutiques, laundromat, beauty salon & restaurant with bar. Over 300 residential/vacation villas are expected to have mainly North American clientele year-round. Premises are situated in apartment/recreation complex adjacent to pools, gardens, etc. Apply El Capistrano, Apartado 100, Nerja (Malaga).

SPAIN

SPAIN. The best of two worlds can be found in an authentic Spanish village complete with whitewashed walls, flowerlined, cobbled lanes, square with fountain, etc., being constructed by Canadian Company. Luxury interiors incorporate central heating, American kitchens, tiled floors, piped-in gas, etc. Three swimming pools like lakes surround a Recreation Centre where there will be a restaurant, bars, heated indoor pool, sauna, supermarket, laundromat and a few apartments. Tennis, riding, beach nearby. Seven styles of villas start at $20,000 inclusive of private walled garden. Full rental administration available. Write: El Capistrano, P.O. Box 100, Nerja (Malaga).
BEAUTIFUL, fully converted old IBIZA farm. Water, electricity, 3 bedrooms, 2 kms. best beach, 800 meters lovely village. $47,500. Apply: Haché, Apartado 577, IBIZA, Balearea.

U.S.A.

MASSACHUSETTS, MARION
Year-round Home. Guest Apartment. Waterfront 200'. Private Beach. Deepwater Anchorage. New Gunite heated saltwater swimming pool. Main House: 7 rooms, 3 1/2 baths. Guest Apartment: 5 rooms, 2 baths. Full Basement. 2 Game Rooms. Laundry. Generator. Private Club Area. Golf. Tennis. Beach Club walking distance. 50 miles south of Boston.
$275,000. Shown by appointment only. Box 10,285, Herald, Paris.

FLORIDA
NORTH PORT CHARLOTTE
Private person sells two adjoining lots, to be developed by General Development Corp. in 1978 at 10% discount from quoted market value of U.S. $6,200. Contact: P.O. Box 777, CH8021, Zurich.

TURN TO PAGE 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

هكذا من الأصل